B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XIII NO. 277— BOMBAY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
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3 Months	Rs. 6·4	Rs. 7·8
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Yearly	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28 Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12 ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,857
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERA ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marsailles.
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov.	MADURA ..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers,

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

4th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	Straits, China, Japan,
10th Dec.	LAHORE ..	China, Japan.
22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan Australia.
End Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE ..	China, Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

24th Nov.	GAMARIA ..	Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
25th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
25th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
27th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
30th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard, Road, Fort, Bombay,

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th Nov
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
x Penang Maru.	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru	K. Otihara	5220	10 Nov.	25 Nov.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	5 Dec.
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5 850	11 Dec.	21 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4.363	15 ,,	2 Jan.
Shinnoh Maru.	N. Yoshioka	4,889	17 ,,	4 ,,
Celebes Maru	H. Gotoh	5,863	26 ,,	9 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like ound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"
alone will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Trilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED: 1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 20, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager.
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.,
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROP. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No 1099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24508

WANTED.—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24509

WANTED—An efficient and able MILLER for Flour Mill in Sindh. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2200

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN UNDERGRADUATE proficient in Sanskrit wants TUITIONS. Write Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2201

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE.—A power driven American BRICK-MAKING MACHINE, capable of turning out five to ten thousand bricks a day, with four new brick-moulds 9" x 4 3 8" x 2½": each mould will make 6 bricks at a time. Apply Box No. 1101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2197

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A FINANCER to advance Rs. 6/7000. Reasonable security will be given. Apply Box No. 1098, Adv. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2194

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT LAND, 2,000 sq. yards away from any station up to Virar or Kalyan. Please apply to Box No. 1102, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
N R2198

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST SILKEN SOCKS Rs. 1-8 per pair, SILKEN HANDKERCHIEF, best quality Re. One. AGENTS WANTED. V. P. Extra. JIVANBINDU OFFICE Nadiad (Gujrat).
4 R2195

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 26th November, 1925, the MANDVI-BRANCH of the Shikotri Bank, Ltd., will be REMOVED to GANGARAM CHHABILDAS OLD HOUSE at Javeri Bazaar and will, in future, be styled as "JAVERI BAZAAR BRANCH."
C24507

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

HYDERABAD SIND MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of qualified LADY HEALTH VISITOR on a salary of Rs. 150-5-200 per mensem and conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, private practice not being allowed.

Applications stating qualifications, age, nationality and previous experience should reach the undersigned by 21st December, 1925. The candidate selected will be on 12 months' probation in the first instance and her appointment will be subject to the rules of the Municipality. Participation in the Provident Fund will be compulsory. Travelling expenses of joining the appointment will not be allowed. No free quarters will be given.

(Sd.) DOULATRAM, B.A.,
Chief Officer,
Hyderabad Sind Municipality.
C24505

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. III (Parel Tank Road Property) on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government tenure land or ground with the messuage tenements chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23800 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173. Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173 as Ward No. 2479(2). Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173. B Ward No. 2479 (4). Street No. 1173. C Ward No. 2479(5). Street No. 1173, D Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No 2481 Street No. 1175 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia on or towards the North by the property of Karsandas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C24492

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

TWO four inch, four one inch and four half inch SEIMEN'S WATER METERS; quite new and unused. Offers invited on or before the 12th December 1925. The meters can be inspected at the Municipal Store Office.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Store Office,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 17-11-25.
24504

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1850 of 1923.

KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOSWAMI SHRI DWARKESH LALJI VALABHRAIJI MAHARAJ. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1925 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Mahalakshmi in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 6-9ths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and East by the sea-shore, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the property of Vallabhdas Vallji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16916, and under New Survey No. 11/7099, Cadastral Survey No. 834 part of Malabar and Cumballa Hill division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing on a portion thereof, situate at Mahalakshmi, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 464 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 3624 and Street No. 58, Warden Road, being a portion of the piece or parcel of land bearing New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 834, part of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and bounded, on or towards the east by the property hereafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the property of Mulji Jetha, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore first described and on or towards the South by the public Road, and

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahalakshmi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3626, Street No. 60 Warden Road, being a portion of the piece or parcel of land bearing New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 891 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsala of Gola Mahajan, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described, on or towards the North by the sea-shore and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

The aforesaid three pieces or parcels of land are adjacent to each other and form one whole plot with bungalow or structure standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at No. 25, 27, 31 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24334

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-5, Lalbazar Dutt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
General Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents.
27/29, Hummam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Auction Sale of well-known makes English and American Touring, Landauletta and Sedan Motor Cars.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Hughes Road in show Rooms of Messrs. Atlas Automobile Co., the following valuable motor cars.

1—7 seater "Daimler" Motor car with electric lights and fittings.
1—7 seater "Rover Landaulette" as new as anything.
1—5 seater "Dodge" also in good condition.
3—5 seater "Birch" in working order.
1 "Ford Sedan" and many other cars and accessories.

Detailed catalogues will be published and cars on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, 1925, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their sale Room by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shamjee Valjee:—

Ex s.s. "SCINDIA."

S V/4056/No. 1.—1 Case 8 pieces all well Blazer cloth 54" x 184½ Yards.

And on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnalal Bapulal and Co.:

Ex. s.s. "SCINDIA."

J. B/4055/ & Co. No. 1.—1 Case 8 pieces all well Blazer cloth 54" x 184 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking down the lot to the buyer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

RHEUMATIC PAINS QUICKLY DISAPPEAR.
Health Improves Remarkably.

From the great capitals of Europe and from far off Australia come reports of wonderful cures effected by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. These reports are confirmed by the experience of well-known local people and in practically every bazaar tales are told of men, women and children who have been freed from pain and restored to health and strength by this great remedy.

Physicians praise De Witt's Pills, and chemists recommend them because they know they are made under ideal conditions by patent machinery, and they are never touched by hand. The formula, plainly printed on every box, also proves that De Witt's Pills contain no animal fats or any harmful or habits forming drugs. They are suitable for use by both young and old of all races and all climates and they never fail to do good.

Take De Witt's Pills for rheumatic pains in any part of your body, and in a few hours your pain will disappear. You will also feel stronger, brighter and better in every way, because De Witt's Pills will cleanse and strengthen your urinary organs. For this reason they are invaluable to those suffering from constitutional weakness brought on by excesses or neglect. Chemists everywhere sell De Witt's Pills at a very moderate price, or a trial box will be sent free of charge to readers who write to E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Dept. B.C.B. The Laboratories, East Croydon, England. Enclose 1½ Anna stamp for postage and mention this paper.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Parsi Building, Pydhoni BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS

VAUDEVILLE & COMEDY PICTURES
AT 6 and 8 P. M.
THE FAMOUS
CLASSICAL and CHARACTER DANCER
MADEMOISELLE TOSCA
DIRECT FROM
HIPPODROME—NEW YORK
AND
CASINO DE PARIS—PARIS
IN
THE VEIL, HAWAIIAN, GREEK ETC.
Miss DIAMOND
INSTRUMENTALIST
AND
SOUBRETTE.
AT 10 P. M. DAILY
HARRIS and LAWIE
IN THE LATEST
'NEW TANGO' & 'LONDON FOXTROT'
MDLLE. TOSCA & DIAMOND
PATHE GAZETTE COMEDY PICTURES
NIGHTLY AT
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM!
THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE FILM WORLD
KRISHNA-KUMAR
OR
"The Mysterious outlaw"
Full of adventures, Pasion and Intrigues
PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILM CO.
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AT
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Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

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Daily at 5 p. m.

ENGLISH
FOLDING LADDERS
Rs. 30 to Rs. 58.

Particulars from
BALSARA & Co.
29, Medows St., FORT.

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Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

The 'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India,
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Post this Coupon To-day

RHEUMATISM.

The terrible pains of Rheumatism render you helpless for either work or pleasure. Your blood no longer has the power to expel the injurious crystals of Uric Acid from the system, and Gout and Lumbago speedily follow.

That is why you need "KUTNOW'S" Powder; it instantly dissolves all traces of Uric Acid from the blood; reinvigorates the liver and kidneys and effectively prevents a recurrence of the distressing symptoms. Purifying and revitalising, "KUTNOW'S" Powder is the finest tonic ever known.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole agents
for Bombay Presidency—

FRAMJEE & SONS,
14/16, Green Street,
FORT ..... BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 23.

Bahadur, Pinson, Calcutta.
Trantenfels, Carstens, Hamburg.
Jalajyoti, Kane, Rangoon.
British General, Starck, Abadan.

DEPARTURE.

November 24.

City of Nagpur, Rae, Karachi.

LOADING.

November 23.

Steamer British General for Mahomerah.
Steam Ahmedi for Busreh.
Steamer Nazarino for Genoa.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, November 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cl. Macwheiter (s) 5351, Fiji Islands, 20/11 J F and Co.
2 Ranpura (s) 9268 tons, London, 5/12, M. M. and Co.
3 Algic (s) 3373 tons, N. Y. N.F. Vol. Bros.
4 Wartenfels, 3766, K'chi, N.F., L Edward Ltd.
6 Mongha (s) 5091 tons, Karachi, 23/11, M M and Co.
7 Karagola, 3647, Durban 25/11, M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 25/11, N Y Kaisha.
14 Cracovia (s) 4566 tons, Trieste 1/12, L Triestino.
17 Wolhandel (s) 3991 tons, Antwerp, 5/12 Graham Trading Co. Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L Triestino.
6 Hamburg Maru, 3159, Kobe, 24/11, O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
12 & 13 Jalavihar (s) 3381 tons, Rangoon. N. F., S. S. N Coy.
15 Bamora 1876, Persian Gulf N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
16 Padma (s) 241 tons, M. Coast 21/11 B and Khopkar.
B Ezarda (s) 3038 tons, N F N.F. M M and Co.
C & R Gamaria 3232 Cal. 23/11 M M & Co

EXPORTS.

November 23.

S S Algic for New York:—1509 cwt myrabollams K Meghji; 173 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 50 bales cotton waste S Kanaji and Co; 10 bales cotton rags S Kanaji and Co.

S S Ranpura for London:—300 cwt deer horns J Rahimtoola; 143 cwt turmeric J Dayall.

S S Hartside for New York:—6000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S Margha for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Export; 250 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S Margha for Marseilles:—10 cwt bees wax C Jivanlal and Co; 8 bales cotton Textile Products Ltd.

S S Castelia for Liverpool:—130 bales wool K Esmail; 275 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool M Nissim Ltd; 1650 cwt teelseed oil cake L Ebramji; 3000 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji; 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 120 bales wool M Motilal; 28 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 28 bales wool Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.

S S Castelia for Marseilles:—20 bales goat hair A Shustry; 100 bales cashew nuts R Jeevandas and Co.

S S Castelia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Castelia for New York:—30 bales woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Nazarem for Marseilles:—2000 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4000 cwt linseed Struss and Co Ltd; 9509 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 5663 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Nazarem for Genoa:—16700 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 5000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bro; 110 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co; 500 tons manganese ore K M Nathoo; 650 tons old iron and steel scrap K M Nathoo.

S S Nazarem for Naples:—25 bales cotton D Cursondas and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste.—500 cwt cashew nuts Y Moosabhoy; 10000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Madura for Constantinople:—600 cwt gingellyseed H Jetmanand.

S S Madura for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros.

S S Madura for Antwerp:—162 cwt mustard seed J Dayall; 296 bales hemp S Parmanand; 25 tons crushed bones Grindlay and Co Ltd; 82 bales cottom Chachaty Cotton Export; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 210 cwt gum arabic P Keoverji and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Borgen:—10 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Malmo:—4 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam:—1500 cwt groundnuts oil cake J Moolchand and Co; 3000 cwt groundnuts oil cake N V Velmahomed; 1500 cwt linseed oil cake N V Velmahomed; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 129 cwt jute cutting Abdulla and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—17 cases dry casings Ad. Meyer; 162 cwt mustard seed J Dayall; 189 cwt old jute cutting L Ebrahimji; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 28 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co; 25 casks wet casings S M H Kadarbaksh.

S S Wartenfels for Havre:—110 bales cotton Chachaty Coton Export.

S S Hamburg Maru for Hongkong:—30 cwt aloes E D Abdul Karim.

S S Hamburg Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—272 bales cotton N Fathally; 200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co; 2200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hamburg Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—173 cwt raisins E S Abdul Karim.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—410 bales cotton H Rambhagat and Co; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 136 bales cotton D M Waghaji.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Birla Bros Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton C Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

November 23.

S S Toyoska Maru from Yokohama. Agents N Y Kaisha—From Tokyo:—10 cases silk yarn; 20 cases rubber toys; 10 cases glassware; 13 cases clocks.

From Osaka:—15 cases shell buttons; 10 cases silk yarn; 37 cases rubber toys; 105 cases Japanese yarn; 50 bales Japanese yarn; 155 bales cotton shirting; 20 cases cotton shirting; 100 cases sodium sulphide; 55 cases glassware; 65 cases glass bangles; 35 cases cotton hosiery goods; 21 cases whistles; 25 cases cotton drill; 233 bales cotton drill; 50 bales grey cotton yarn; 33 cases grey cotton yarn; 30 cases enamelled ware; 419 cases brass circles; 20 cases celluloid bangles; 19 cases glass beads; 11 cases bobbins; 100 casks red lead; 20 casks Japanese soy; 18 cases cotton hosiery under shirts; 20 packages crucible.

From Kobe:—14 cases needles; 34 cases glass beads; 22 cases bamboo ware; 50 cases safety matches; 42 cases porcelainware; 55 cases enamelled ware; 76 cases cotton hosiery; 128 cases glassware; 42 cases celluloid bangles; 76 cases grey cotton drill; 60 bales grey cotton drill; 140 bales cotton yarn; 230 bales grey cotton sheeting; 100 bales grey cotton shirting; 25 cases grey cotton shirting; 143 cases silk goods; 145 cases glass bangles; 111 casks coal tar; 125 barrels coal tar; 150 pieces match wood; 100 pieces lumber; 12 cases menthal crystals; 15 cases cotton flannel; 14 drums camphor oil; 282 cases match boxes; 11 cases toys; 16 cases cotton rope; 45 cases wires; 20 cases tinware; 20 cases porcelainware; 750 pieces timber; 15 cases cotton twill; 10 cases imitation pearl bead; 12 cases celluloid goods.

From Yokohama:—33 cases lead wire; 14 cases cotton goods; 101 cases silk goods; 10 cases cotton crape.

From Shanghai:—209 cases silk piece goods and pongee; 202 cases green tea; 113 bundles green tea; 170 bales green tea; 1550 h/chests green tea; 175 bales raw silk; 4 cases silk yarn.

From Singapore:—100 bags nutmeg; 275 bags coffee; 1050 bags betelnuts; 153 bags damar batu; 915 bags sago flour; 20 bags pepper; 15 d/bags pepper; 25 d/bags coffee, 32 bundles gum benjamin; 823 bundles rattan; 10 cases pins.

From Colombo:—250 bags areca nuts; 1765 bags copra; 128 bags lead drops; 60 bundles empty gunnies; 13 bundles tyres; 24 cases tyres; 15 bales tyres; 44 h/chests tea.

From Nagoya:—76 cases porcelain; 270 cases glassware; 16 cases enamelled ware; 135 bales grey shirting.

From Hongkong:—174 bags sugarcandy; 20 rails rope.

From Manila:—75 bales hemp.
From Yokkaichi:—20 cases E'ware.

From Moji:—280 cases brass circles; 265 bales straw boards; 200 bags cement; 425 casks cement.

S S Tairea from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co—From Calcutta:—2575 tons coal; 1280 bags rice; 187 chests tea; 100 bales h twill gunny bags; 275 bales h cloth; 287 bales gunny bags; 95 bundles gunnies; 60 cases gramophone goods; 29 coils manilla rope; 24 coil rope; 1429 kegs paint; 20 kegs dyes; 16 barrels lubricating oil; 15 cases stationary.

Health

WE are distributing free a booklet which gives most interesting scientific advice on the conservation of health. It contains much valuable information for mothers and expectant mothers on how to bring up strong, healthy children; gives proper feeding charts for infants of various ages and ends with a number of splendid recipes for preparing many delicious dishes with nature's wonderful health food—Quaker Oats.

For your own convenience and for that of every member of your family, we advise you to have this booklet in your home and to study it carefully. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA), LTD.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon

448

Quaker Oats

4803

Cool and beautiful

You can keep your youthful beauty—the *fine texture and natural colouring* of your skin—if you use Icilma Cream regularly.

The cool, comfortable feeling it imparts *cannot be equalled* by any other face cream—this is due to the wonderfully refreshing skin tonic water from the Icilma Spring.

Get a pot to-day. Icilma Cream *contains no animal fat* and is untouched by hand. Useful for sunburn and prickly heat, as well as insect bites.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores. British made—British owned—and best. Manufactured by International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd., London, ENGLAND.

Good for Sunburn and Prickly Heat

T.C.10

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

DEMAND
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MORINAGA
"MILK CARAMEL"
A SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS:
Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLI & COMPANY.
115, BAJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November 23.

After the recent decline a sharp advance of 60 to 74 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on Commission Houses and trade buying and short covering on bullish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 7 points lower.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issued in New York on Saturday and received here yesterday shows the estimated production up to 14th November 15,298,000 bales compared with 15,386,000 bales previous report and 12,992,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned up to 13th November is 12,250,000 bales compared with 11,199,000 bales previous report and 11,162,235 bales last year.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 21st instant from their Liverpool firm:—

Before Bureau:—"General opinion 15,300,000 bales. If market declines think it a good time to buy."

Note:—"The estimated yield per acre published in the last report dated 9th November, was given as 166.4 lbs. The report published on 26th October estimated for a yield of 164.7 lbs. per acre. The crop estimate on the 9th November was for 15,386,000 bales (without linters.)"

Note:—The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending November 20th were 522,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 7,080,000 bales against 3,732,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,348,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Ginnings appear small compared with the indicated yield. Favour purchase."

Although the Government Bureau Report is near popular anticipation and indicated a slight depreciation in the crop estimate under the report published a fortnight ago, the Ginning returns are comparatively disappointing, and the figure given for the same is certainly lower than what we had been led to believe by private prophets. Consequently the document was construed "bullish" on the American Exchanges and this encouraged operators and traders to indulge in buying with the result that the market advanced sharply. Personally we can see nothing very bullish in the publication, and do not look for a material and lasting improvement.

The disparity existing between our prices and Americans is now gradually disappearing as a result of increase in arrivals of cotton up-country. Moreover Japan shippers remain inactive so that the tendency at the moment is more towards the bear side than the bull.

A sharp advance being reported in America the Marwari bazar opened this morning Rs. 4 higher with Broach at Rs. 390 Going up to Rs. 391 on Commission Houses buying the market eased to Rs. 388½ on Japanese Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 389½. At Sewri the market opened at Rs. 389 3/4 and going up to Rs. 390½ closed at Rs. 388½. Bazar operators were sellers of Broach whilst Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 371½ and gradually eased to Rs. 368½ on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 370½. Whilst March opened at Rs. 368½ and declining to Rs. 367 on general selling, closed at Rs. 367½. F G Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 319 and Rs. 320½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Saturday with a fairly good demand from Exporters.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Fully Good Broach April-May	388½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	318½
Fully Good Bengal March	319½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	370
Fine Oomra March	367½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Description.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	342	327	317

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Fully Good Broarh April-May	389
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	319
Fully Good Bengal March	321
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	371
Fine Oomra March	368

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1129	35,633	4,518
Central India	889	20,323	40
Barsi and Nagar	90	7,001	4,192
Hyderabad-Gaorani	109	1,240	534
Berar	68	15,802	11,456
Central Provinces	66	3,470	3,132
Total Oomras	2,031	83,947	24,424
Dholera	3,862	21,044	1,356
N.-W. Provinces	755	45,840	17,795
Kajputana	295	20,159	16,798
Sind-Punjab	905	17,931	14,306
Broach	—	1	902
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,897	6,490
Westerns-Northerns	4	5,348	5,470
Coconada	—	1,409	891
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,341	3,664
Persian	14	1,219	623
American	—	438	1,512
Egyptian and African	22	23,353	17,497
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	12	3,388
Total	8,609	2,27,879	99,813

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 19th Nov. This year.	Last year.
Europe	778	79,768	34,020
Japan & China	4,509	78,407	1,20,157
Coast Ports	578	4,086	5,304
Up-country by Rail	—	2,051	3,484
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	21,671	11,663
Total	56,51	1,84,983	1,84,157

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.63+.38
March	10.62+.38
May	10.64+.37
July	10.50+.36
October	10.28+.37

EGYPTIANS.

January	18.45+.25
March	18.30+.20
May	18.30+.20

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Ready	Dec New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	350	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	335/40	333
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325/20	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/30	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	325
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	415	405
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415	405
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	408	395
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	408	395
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	405	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	400	386
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	395	386
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	385/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	380/85	380
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	420
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Mnthia Fine M.G.	.....	375
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	355
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	....
Coompta M.G.	375/90	.....
Westerns M.G.	350/70	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	....
Cambodia M.G.	420/30	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	8609
	Cwts.
Wheat	3668
Linseed	1239
Rape, etc.	6
Gingellyseed	4202
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	9585
Castorseed	725
Rice	46705
Myrabollams	2218
Cottonseed	6639
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	820
Juwar	1210
Masur	Nil.
Barley	211
Bajri	1317
	Tons.
Coal	3162

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka jomt		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

METAL REPORT.

London, Nov. 21.

Tin Block £ 286 5/8

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay Nov. 23.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	,,	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 10 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5506 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	,,	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	,,	1 3 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 905.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 970.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 955.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273¼

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.13.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	895
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	209
Japan	116 1/4
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.10
Christiania	21.73
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerlanr	25.13
Belgium	106.93
Athens	365.50

London, Nov. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 124.00
—Do—Germany 20.34 7/8
—Do—Italy 121.32

New York, Nov. 21.

Demand Bills 4.84.12.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

3 Months 3 7/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1¾ per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
2 month 3½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16
—Do—Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16
—Do—Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4½
—Do—Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/12/0.

London, Nov. 21.

Bar gold realy, s. 84/11½.
Silver ready, d. 32/1.
Silver forward, d. 31/14.
Aone of Silver:—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing. China was a buyer at lower rate. Market has a more steady appearance.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Ready:—21/3.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21/3. At 6 p.m. 21/3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Ready:—72/5.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 72/1. Highest 72/2. At 6 p.m. 72/2.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 71/9. Highest 71/11. At 6 p.m. 71/11.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0/8/0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 1/2.
Tone:—Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/10.
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/6.
4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from Messrs. Norden and Co. New York on 23rd instant:—"Bureau mildly bullish; relative decline ginning undoubtedly responsible for reduction of forecast. Some disposition to believe that good weather will cause increased ginning next report producing somewhat higher final estimate. However think supply getting largely discounted. Prefer purchases recessions. Expect continued strength near positions which is likely to stiffen whole market."

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
Nov./Dec. sellers £ 20½
Apl./May sellers £ 19½
Tone—Firm and dearer. Nothing doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
December sellers 36.
Jan./Apl. sellers 36 1½
Linseed afloat 30,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 21.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta—
Jan./Mar. sellers 15.
July/Sept. sellers 14/7½.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15 2½
Fine White Java C and F Karachi—
Jan./Mar. sellers 15/3 1/4
Tone—Very little doing.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20¼	0 13 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 6
Light-House	No. 6½	0 10 3
Japar	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do.	No. 42-3	1 5 3
Do.	No. 30	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 2 0

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I beg to remain,
Yours most gratefully,
P. MOHAPATRA.
Hospital Assistant,
Railway Dispensary, *Toungoo*,
LOWER BURMA.

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(16)

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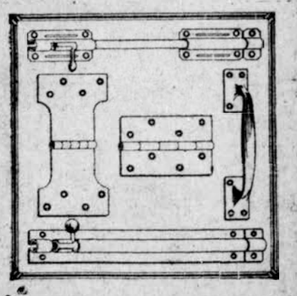

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Speeches on "Threatened Resurrection of Diarchy", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mawji Premji's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, 9 p.m.

Youth Week Variety Entertainment: Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE.

The Rev. P. B. Clayton and the Rev. P. Leonard, D.S.O., will address a meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on "What Toc H. stands for?" The meeting is open to all, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Rev. P. B. Clayton will meet the members of the Bombay Gymkhana in the Gymkhana premises 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 24 (Tue.)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 25 (Wed.)	6h. 51m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Thu.)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 27 (Fri)	6h. 52m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 28 (Sat)	6h. 53m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 29 (Sun)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.
Nov 30 (Mon)	6h. 54m.	6h. 0m.

Domestic Occurrence.

OOTHAMNA CEREMONY.

The Oothamna ceremony of the late Seth Annasaheb Narayandas Thackersey is to be performed on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at his residence "Anand Bhuvan", Girgaon Back Road.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

New office bearers and Council members for the ensuing year have been elected at the annual general meeting of the above Committee held on Sunday last.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the "Congress House."

RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Concert Music, Gramophone Records will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-Length 387 Metres.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The Anjuman-i-Islam High School and branches and the Kavinia Library were closed on the 23rd instant, out of respect for the memory of the late Queen Mother.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following four delegates have been elected from this ward for the ensuing Indian National Congress, at Cawnpore:—Messrs. Sayaji L. Silam, Shankar K. Purala, Madhusudan G. Bhandare and Anandram Narkuntram.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the "Upanishads" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday).

ADDRESS TO ARTICLED CLERKS.

Mr. N. H. Pandia, Solicitor, will deliver an address to the articled clerks at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday next at his office No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, when all articled clerks are invited to attend. Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will, this term, deliver a course of six lectures on 'Co-operative Housing" to students of the Continuation Class for Diploma in Co-operation. The first lecture of the series will be delivered on Saturday next at 4 p.m. at the above address.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury empanelled in the case under trial and who were asked to attend at the High Court at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant, are requested to attend to-day (Tuesday), the 24th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

All the other gentlemen of the Common Jury who were asked to attend at the High Court at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 23rd instant, are requested to attend to-day (Tuesday), the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC.

Lovers of music acknowledge that Tamil Nadu has developed the science and art of harmony, modulation and music to an extent rare in other provinces. A proficient master of vocal renderings is on a tour at present in Bombay, Sangeetha Vidwan T. S. Venkatanarayana Aiyar, who comes from Madura, a place renowned for learning and aesthetics. He has won the esteem of intelligent audiences including zamindars and rajas. The main object of his visit to this city is to give interpretations of subtle Karnatic music, and engagements are being fixed at present. Maharashtra has had occasion to listen to and appreciate his music. Those interested should apply to the musician, c/o Brahmins' Lodge, Kalbadevi.

PUBLISHER OF "GHALIB"

PRESS ACT PROCEEDINGS.

The case against the Printer and Publisher of the "Ghalib" came up for hearing on Thursday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at 3-30 p.m. There were two cases against the Printer and only one case against the Publisher. In one case the complaint was lodged by Mr. Z. A. Barni on behalf of the Oriental Translator to Government for non-delivery of certain issues of the "Ghalib" to the Oriental Translator at his office. The accused, Mr. Muhammad Bagir Shamsi, Printer and Keeper of the Jehangir Alavi Press, pleaded "not guilty" but admitted that the issue of the 18th October was not sent by him but by the Publisher. The Magistrate, however, on the strength of evidence, found him guilty and fined him Rs. 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment. The Printer has promised to pay up the fine on Monday next.

In the second case Mr. A. A. Shirazi, Inspector, C.I.D., is the complainant, the complaint being made because the Printer and Publisher had failed to comply with the provisions of section 3 of the Press Act. As one of the two accused, Maulavi Nazar Ahmad Khujandi, failed to attend the Court in response of the summons served on him, Mr. Shirazi requested the Court to issue a warrant against him. The Maulavi is at present in Lahore and the warrant is likely to be served on him there. The date of hearing for the second charge has been fixed for the 2nd December.

FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and M. D. Khakhar, one Narotum Bhawoo, a commission agent, was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place. From the evidence it appeared that on the midnight of the 11th instant the accused went to the second floor of a house to recover certain moneys where he created a row. The watchman of the building took him downstairs. While on the road the accused continued to create a row and was abusing the man from whom he had to recover the money. A police constable came to the scene and asked the accused to go and not to create a disturbance in the street. The accused, who was under the influence of liquor, seized the sepoy, the accused pleaded not guilty. He admitted that he was drunk and went to demand the money. He stated that the watchman called for the police and had him arrested.

On the evidence the Court was satisfied that the accused was guilty. The accused went to recover his dues at a very late hour in the night and created a row. In spite of his being warned to go he would not go and caught the sepoy. He was fined Rs. 50.

CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Before the same Bench, Wazir Mahomed Gulam, a taxi driver was charged with dash driving. The accused was coming from the Jacob Circle. At the Junction of Lamington Road with Grant Road, P. C. 2184/T ordered him to stop. The accused broke his orders and turned to go over the bridge. In doing so he knocked a cyclist and a pedestrian, and damaged the cycle. The accused pleaded not guilty. He attributed the accident to the negligence on the part of the cyclist. On the evidence before the Court the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

After the accused was fined he was being taken down to the Office to recover the fine. On the staircase the accused seized the Police Constable 3184/T and tried to pull his 'pugree' from his head. Sergt. Rabbit, who happened to be in Court at the time, went to the Constable's rescue. The accused was subsequentl charged for disorderly behaviour in the Court. The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that there was previous enmity between him and the Sepoy. On the evidence the Court found him guilty and fined him Rs. 20.

CRUSHED UNDER MOTOR LORRY.

Goolbai Karmali (4) a Khoja girl was going along Hasanabad at Mazagon on Sunday afternoon with her sister when she was knocked down by a motor lorry No. 1067 driven by Kushi Marmad Nathu. The lorry was driven fast like a motor car on the proper side of the road. The girl was dragged about 15 pates before the lorry was stopped. When she was extricated she was found dead.

Inspector Douglas Leach of Motor Vehicle Department at the inquest held by the Coroner said the brakes of the lorry were hopelessly bad and inefficient. They were totally out of adjustment. The magneto and the carburettor were tied up. The handles controlling the magneto and carburettor were out of order. This made the engine hard to control.

The jury returned a verdict of death by being crushed under the motor lorry driven by Kushi Marmad Nathu in a rash and negligent manner.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

Mr. Jhabvala writes that as a result of the efforts put fath by the G. I. P. Workmen's Union against the inauguration of the Railway Staff Committees which the Agent wanted to enforce upon the men but which the men conscientiously believed would do them us good more than 400 men who were hitherto outside the Union have enrolled, themselves as members. More meetings are being organised to push forward increased membership.

TOC. H. MOVEMENT.

SERVICE ITS FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

Rev. P. B. Clayton, founder of Toc H. and Rev. M.P.G. Leonard of Manchester Toc H. came to Bombay on Monday morning and will open the campaign of Toc H. movement from Tuesday (to-day). They are on their world tour and from U.S.A., Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, they have come to India. Toc H began its genesis at Ypres Salient in 1915 where was situated the Talbot House, a queer mixture of inn, rest house and chapel. It was founded in memory of Gilbert Talbot one of the best and most gifted of the many thousands of young men of promise who fell in the great war. When the war was over those who knew and loved the sharpnel ridden little stone house in battered Poperinghe of Gilbert Talbot decided that the spirit of the love humanity and sacrifice which the first Toc H. had known must not be allowed to die. So the scattered survivors get to work to translate the active service of the battle five into the human service of peace when help from one man to another was a more than ever urgent need. The Toc H. movement has spread all over the British empire, United States and even to South America. The movement has primarily a religious inspiration and it teaches old people how to die and the young how to live, viz.—by service. In Toc H. all sorts and conditions of men meet on a footing of absolute equality and the service that an humble man can render is prized as highly as that of the duke. It has one ideal of human help and fellowship and there is only one rule that is pledge of selfless service. The only propaganda seems to be the eloquence of good deeds and does not hate, condemn or denounce anybody. Its soul is the soul of mutual aid and it is a movement of youth. Rev. P. B. Clayton its founder popular called as "Tubby" and Rev. M.P.G. Leonard popularly known as "Pat" will be in Bombay till the 28th instant and their address is c/o H. B. Clayton, Beaulieu, Malabar Hill.

TO-DAY'S YOUTH WEEK CONCERT.

The Variety Entertainment, which has been organised for this evening by the local Youths, seems to provide an all round delightful programme to those who take advantage of it. A galaxy of talent, connected with the Bombay Chamber Orchestra, has volunteered to offer interesting items for the evening. That skilled musician, Miss Naoroji, with Mr. Duff as an accompanist, will sing a Russian song *Sadko* which we are sure will call for encores. Another name, which is well-known to Bombay music-lovers, Miss Gedge, is also on the programme for a violin solo and we can well expect to have a fine treat from her. The "Youths" will justify themselves with a piece, which the Elphinstonians will enact from the adaptation of Knoblock's drama called 'Kismet.' If music has its charms, no one will dispute that psychic tricks will also afford interest to the auditorium and hence Dr. Alvaro, a familiar figure to Bombay theatre-goers will also be in evidence. The programme ends with a couple of Hindustani songs, and an electric club display by school girls, which, we understand, is an item necessitating skill on the part of the youngsters. Anyway, we have no doubt that the evening promises a sparkling bill of entertainments worthy of the freshness of Youth.

ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Owing to the sad demise of Queen Alexandra, the opening ceremony of the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which was to be performed by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon to-day, has been postponed to Thursday, the 26th instant, 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the University Hall, (South Wing).

A marvellous display of *rangoli* drawings by Hindu ladies will be shown at the Youth Week Arts and Crafts Exhibition on Saturday next between 4 and 6 p.m. at the University Hall, South Wing. Those ladies who desire to take part in the drawings are requested to communicate, immediately with the Secretaries for further particulars.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The weather is slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay causing temporary deflection of north-east monsoon from south Madras where the weather was dry yesterday. The western disturbance in the extreme north is unimportant and is passing away east-wards.

Forecast:—An increase on the south Coromandel Coast.—A. P.

WEATHER AND CROP,

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Assam 23rd instant:—Weather is generally favourable for standing crops.

Bengal, week ending 18th instant:—There was no rainfall during the week. Standing crops are thriving well at setting in of cold and dry weather. Reaping of winter paddy and sowings of spring crops are progressing under favourable conditions.

United Provinces, eastern circle, 19th instant:—Prospects of wheat sugarcane and rice are normal and those of gram are good. Recent timely rains have much improved the prospects of wheat crop.

Punjab 21st instant:—Owing to cessation of rain and insufficient supply of canal water, estimate of condition of cotton crop for 1925 should be lowered from 96 to 86.—A. P.

BOMBAY SWARAJISTS.

BAN ON PROPAGANDA AGAINST PARTY

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party have, at a meeting held on the 22nd instant, passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved that the Executive Committee recommends to the general body of the Party as follows:—

"That no member of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party shall be at liberty to carry on any public propaganda against the policy and programme of the Party, and that the Party's representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council be intimated accordingly."

Resolved that a notice be sent to the press asking the old members of the Party to pay their arrears of subscription by the 30th of this month, and that in case of their failure to do so, their names shall be removed from the list of members.

Resolved that the enrolment of new members of the Party, for the purposes of the next general elections, shall be open up to the 3rd December, 1925. The annual subscription for membership of the Party is As. 4. Persons who are not members of the Congress, should pay an additional As. 4, which will be utilised for enrolling them as members of any Congress Committee, without which they would not be eligible for membership of the Party.

THREATENED RESURRECTION OF DIARCHY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held in the Mavji Premji's Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when speeches will be made on "The Threatened Resurrection of Diarchy." Among the speakers will be Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, Mohanlal M. Desai, Ranchhordas H. Gandhi and Shivdas Chapsey. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when speeches will be delivered on "The Threatened Resurrection of Diarchy." Among the speakers will be Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Ranchhordas H. Gandhi, Shivdas Chapsey, Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

RLY. POLICY IN SOUTH INDIA.

MR. G. G. SIM IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The Associated Press understands that preliminary sanction has been received by the Agent, M. and S. M. Railway from the Railway Board for construction of the Hotgi Sholapur branch (metre gauge). A railway construction on this line would be of great benefit to the public and especially to the commercial community as they would be relieved of the hardship now existing, namely, that of being obliged to change to broad gauge at Hotgi junction.

Mr. G. G. Sim, C.I.E., Financial Commissioner with the Railway Board arrived here on Sunday by the Calcutta Mail accompanied by Mrs. Sim. Mr. Sim, it is understood, had a long conference with the Governor at Government House and the Hon. Sir Ramaswamy Aiver, Law Member, on matters pertaining to railway policy in Southern India. The Financial Commissioner left Madras on Sunday night on a tour to Trichinopoly, Madura, Cochin, Calicut and Bangalore. He will reach Bombay in time to attend the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee.

A LANDLORD'S NEGLIGENCE.

A correspondent writes: The condition of the chawl No. 810 owned by Sheth Vasanji Naranji Bhimji J.P. in Pipalwadi has become extremely insanitary and dangerous. An incident which happened recently shows to what an alarming extent the landlord has remained negligent about the sanitation and general order of the place. The other day a child while playing in the verandah fell through one of the iron bars which have been kept very wide apart. But for a lucky chance the child would have succumbed. The doctor who attended upon the child says: "The front side of the building is kept in a dangerously bad condition which at any time is likely to endanger the lives of small children. I have accordingly advised the parents to report the matter to the Municipal authorities."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with mails from London of the 19th instaut left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 22nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 1st December.

S. S. "Wakasa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 21st instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th December.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 12th instant left Aden at 5.30 a.m. on the 23rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

BOMBAY MEMBERS.

The result of the elections for the Council of State was announced to-day, although the exact number of votes secured by each candidates is still a matter of some uncertainty. But the following three gentlemen have succeeded in getting in. They are: Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji. Messrs. Dikshit, Chitale and Kale have failed.

K. B. HAROON JAFFER ELECTED

POONA, Nov. 23.

Counting of votes in the Council of State elections for the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan constituency took place here to-day at the office of the Returning Officer. There are 117 electors on the rolls of whom six did not exercise their rights either owing to death or other causes and five remained neutral including H. H. the Aga Khan who is in England. The remaining 106 voters took advantage of the franchise without any being declared invalid.

There were four candidates for the seat and the result of election is as follows:

Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer (sitting member) fifty-six votes; Thakore of Amod, 36 votes; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan 14 votes and Dr. Rajabali Patel (Swarajist candidate) nil. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer was declared duly elected.—A. P.

U. P. RESULTS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

Balloting for the Council of State elections from five constituencies in the United Provinces resulted as follows:—

Northern non-Muslim constituency:—Lala Sukhbir Sirha 263 votes; Rao Krishnapal Singh 212 votes; Lala Girdharilal Agarwal 41 votes; Lala Piyarelal 11 votes. Lala Sughbir Sinha represented this constituency in the previous Council.

Central non-Muslim constituency:—Raja Sir Rampal Singh was returned unopposed.

Southern non-Muslim constituency:—Raja Motichand 428 votes; Major Rampershad Dube 200 votes; Dr. Kailashnath Katju 188 votes. Raja Motichand represented this constituency in the previous Council.

Western Muslim constituency:—Syed Alee Nabi 119 votes; Mr. Yamin Khan 102 votes. Mr. Yamin Khan represented this constituency in the previous Council.

Eastern Muslim constituency:—Syed Reza Ali was returned unopposed.—A. P.

PUNJAB RESULTS.

Results of elections for the Council of State by the Punjab, Sikh and Mahomedan constituencies were announced to-day.

In the Sikh constituency, Sardar Jogendra Singh has been declared elected, defeating his rival candidate, by majority of 96 votes.

In East and West Punjab Mahomedan combined constituency, Nawab Muhammad Mehershah has been elected, securing 496 votes against 206 votes secured by his opponent Gulam Yaseen of Amritsar.—A. P.

DEATH OF A CO-OPERATIVE WORKER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. T. Nalvadi, a prominent co-operative worker in the Karnatak. Mr. Nalvadi belonged to one of the most backward agricultural communities in the Karnatak, but soon made his mark as a sincere and zealous worker in the cooperative cause. He was elected President of the Divisional Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute. He was connected also with the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, the Karnatak Central Cooperative Bank, and the Reddi Communal Bank and Housing Society. His death will be mourned by cooperative workers all over the Presidency.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

PROBABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following are the Manchester November Handicap probables:—

Cloud Bank (Donoghue); Conquistador (Weston); St. Donagh (Dines); Tonton (Childs); Confirmation (Kirby); Tournesol (G. Richards); Voltoi (Howard); Blanc Mange (Sones); Duvet (H. Leach); Ormuzd (Caldwell); Hidennis (Roberts); Wykeham (D. Morris); Themoy (A. Burns); Beech Hill (Marshall.)

Jockeys have yet to be found for the following probables:—

Wandering Monk, Naldera, Blanche Fleur Second, Vaudricourt and Actius.—Reuter's Special.

ALL-INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The final match of the All-India Cricket Tournament for Challenge Cup was decided to-day, Mehtas eleven from Bombay winning by 207 runs over Roshanara Team.—A. P.

UNITED HOSPITALS BEAT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day the United Hospitals beat Edinburgh University by eight points to five at Richmond.—Reuter's Special.

SCRAMBLE IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A feature of the Stock Exchange has been the wild scramble in the rubber share market which has reached boomlike proportions and business is conducted with great difficulty. Price movements continue to be in the ascendant.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

In the Share Market in jutes there was only a moderate business doing at unchanged prices. In teas with firmer London advices this section showed some activity, most companies noting marked advance. Rubbers were firm. Coals met with only a moderate enquiry. Cottons were steady. In miscellaneous there was no outstanding feature. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ p. c. Government Paper 68/12; 5 p. c. Bonds 1933 99/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 372.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 14, Dunbar 181, Kesoram 4/4, New Ring pref. 101.

Jutes:—Auckland 245/8; Bally pref. 108; Belvedere 400; Birla 8/2; Caledonian 728; Clive 36/4; Craig 5/8; Dalhousie 369, Empire ord. 50/8, Empire pref. 109; Gouripore ord. 720; Fort William 340; Howrah 36/11; Hukumchand ord. 10/14; Kamarhatty 585; Kanknarrah 482/8th Kelvin 785; Lawrence 600; Lansdowne pref. 109; National 28/12; Naihati 445; Northbrook 72/8; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 62/8; Waverley pref. 112.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coal-fields 4/10; Baraboni 8/8; Bhalgora 8; Burrakur 21/14; Deoli 18/12; Raneegunge 34/3; Samla and Kendra 8/8; Indian Iron and Steel 17/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 14/6; Burma Finance and Mining 5/8; Burma Corporation 12/4; Madan Theatres 2/14; Spences Hotel 9; Titaghur Paper 4/10; Midnapore Zemindary 121.

Tea Companies:—Banarhat 578; Bishnauth 38/6; Delakhat 45/4; Central Cachar 102; Eastern Terai 7/8; East India 28; Eastern Cachar 18/12; Gobpur 10/8; Grob 17/8; Hapjan Parbut 4/12; Hattikhira 33; Jutlibari 21/4; Purupbari 13; Orang 11/14; Sapoi 25/8; Seajuli 48/4; Tengpani 21/8; Tezpore 14; Tukvar 33/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was Is. 6 3/16d., and Demand Bills were Is. 6 7/32d.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

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Frere Road, Fort Bombay.

January. 23rd November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.10	20.32 +.22	Not received.	
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1925.

BRITAIN'S BOND.

"The question now whether there will be war between Great Britain and Turkey depends entirely on Britain," so said Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister and principal Turkish delegate to the League, to a "Daily Express" interviewer in September last. He was emphatic in declaring that Turkey would not accept any decision of the League or the Hague Tribunal which did not give Mosul to her. "Mosul is Turkish," he said, "and must remain Turkish." This was spoken bluntly, but none who has closely and dispassionately studied the problem of Mosul will either dispute that Right in the matter is with Turkey or mistake the determination of the latter even to resort to arms to vindicate her right. The Commission appointed by the League of Nations definitely cleared the air by accepting the legal claim of Turkey to Mosul. But Britain covets the oil of Mosul and wants to perpetuate her strangle-hold on Iraq. Therefore, though the Commission recognised the legal claim of Turkey to Mosul and, though it also discovered that the consent of the Iraqis to the British mandate was based on the pressure of British bayonets and British police, it made a recommendation that Mosul should belong to Iraq if Britain was gracious enough to accept an extension of the mandate for twenty-five years. The recommendation meant that though the disputed territory belonged to Turkey by right, it should be handed over to Iraq in deference to British pressure. When the Turks attended the Geneva meeting of the Council of the League of Nations they hoped that with the solemn recognition of her right by its own Commission, the Council would exert its good offices to prevail upon Britain to agree to an amicable settlement. In order to demonstrate her sincere desire for peace and an agreed settlement, she went so far as to waive her claim to the Diala district which alone is essential to Iraq and she offered a pact between the States concerned guaranteeing the integrity of Iraq within the frontier finally assigned to it. "If the four States, Great Britain, Turkey, Persia and Iraq," Rushdi Bey declared, "could come to an understanding to demilitarise the contested zone—as on the Rhine—there would be peace for centuries. We have offered to renounce the Diala region, so that Mesopotamia will have no difficulties over irrigation, and we have no intentions on Basra or Bagdad. We Turks know that England is our great friend in Europe and we should become greater friends after an amicable arrangement." If Britain was genuinely anxious for the peaceful development of Iraq, could there be a better opportunity for securing it than this generous offer of Turkey? But Mr. Amery rejected the splendid opportunity and he rattled the sabre because he had proceeded to Geneva wih the set determination of getting Mosul for Britain and an extension of the mandate over Iraq.

The Council of the League under British pressure delayed a final decision by referring to the Permanent Court of International Justice a question which as a Liberal journal then pointed out was nothing but a side-issue of the Mosul controversy. The issue was whether the Council has the right to impose or merely to recommend a decision; whether its vote must be unanimous or only by a majority of votes, and whether the votes of the parties are to be considered. The International Court has just given its opinion that the Council's decision on the Mosul dispute must be binding on the parties, that its votes must be unanimous and that although the parties to the disputes are entitled to participate in deliberations and vote such votes will not be taken into account in arriving at a decision. The decision of the Hague Court was a foregone conclusion and it does not materially affect the situation. The Turks have never recognized the jurisdiction of the League and its Council except for the purpose of mediation. If they had accepted *the arbitration* of the League, it was on the solemn assurance given, on behalf of Britain by its spokesman, Lord Curzon, that the decision of the League would be subject to her right of veto. That Lord Curzon gave this undertaking in inexcusable ignorance of the constitution of the League Covenant does not absolve Britain from the obligation of carrying into effect the spirit of the assurance unless the pledge was intended to be treated as a scrap of paper. The pledge and the circumstances in which it was given are worth recalling as they form the key to the present situation. When the Turks met at Lausanne they stoutly refused to recognise Mosul as part of Iraq and the Treaty of Lausanne would not have been signed by them had not Lord Curzon assured them that if they would confide the settlement of the Mosul dispute to the League, they would have a seat, for the time being, on the Council. Nor was that all. He proceeded to assure them that they would also have a vote and that since the decision of the Council must be unanimous, *they could, in effect, veto any settlement of which they disapproved* (our italics.) It was on this assurance that the Turks stopped the war against the routed Greeks, the then proteges of Britain, and on this assurance also they went in full confidence to Geneva in September last. At Geneva they learnt that Lord Curzon's pledge was contrary to the constitution of the League. For under the constitution when the Council acts as arbitrator, the parties to the dispute may take part in the deliberation, but they cannot vote, and the Hague Court's decision merely follows the letter of the constitution. Turkey, when her representatives went to Geneva, had not dreamt that she did not possess the right of veto about which Lord Curzon had assured her and on which she relied when she signed the Treaty of Lausanne. She was, therefore, perfectly entitled, in the circumstances, to declare that she would not accept any decision of the League or the Hague Tribunal which did not give her Mosul. The assurance of Lord Curzon had only one meaning, namely, that Turkey could claim in bringing her case to Geneva that there was never a question of the Council being asked to give a binding decision. Lord Curzon's words are on record and the real issue in the Mosul dispute is whether Britain is going to honour her bond. If Britain claims that law is on her side, the same claim can be made on behalf of Turkey whose legal title to Mosul has been recognized by the League's own Commission. Britain cannot take advantage of the law when it suits her and repudiate it when it does not. But above the mere technicality of the law is the binding character of the plighted word. Unless Lord Curzon's word was not meant to be honoured, Britain is bound to see that the final settlement of the Mosul dispute must not be *imposed* on Turkey even through the instrumentality of the League, but must be arrived at with her consent.

The League can intervene successfully as a mediator, but not as an arbitrator and the proposals of Turkey offer a good basis for a happy compromise. The League's Commission while recognising Turkey's right to Mosul, suggested an alternative settlement, namely, the division of the disputed territory. Adopting this suggestion Turkey proposes a division of the territory, herself taking Mosul city and about half of the disputed territory and giving the rest to Iraq. Considering that the Diala district which she cedes to Iraq is rich, being the granary of Baghdad, the concession is most generous. She goes further. In order to ensure the integrity of Iraq she offers a pact of security to it. The generous proposals of Turkey offer the best way of escape out of the Mosul muddle provided Britain is prompted by none but disinterested motives. They present her with the chance of retaining the friendship and goodwill of Turkey, and through Turkey of the entire Muslim world. Their acceptance will best suit her own interests inasmuch as it will relieve her of the heavy financial responsibility of holding down Iraq for twenty-five years against the wishes of its people. Even as regards the Mosul oil-fields Turkey is prepared to offer every possible facility for their development. In fact the reconciliation of Britain and Turkey will result in incalculable advantages to British trade. If all these considerations and, above all, the reaction on the Muslims generally, especially on Muslims in India, of a war with Turkey in which right will be with the latter, have no weight with those who control the policy of Britain, the inference is inevitable that what prompts them is not the desire for friendship with Turkey, nor the goodwill and support of Muslims and the interests of Iraq, but predatory imperialism which desires the oil-fields of Mosul as a close preserve of its own and the economic and political domination of Mesopotamia under the cloak of a mandate.

BIGOTRY EXAMINED.

There is a pause in the militant tactics of Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar who promised a campaign of fire and brimstone to purify the Swaraj Party. Their speeches have the defect of sedulous fault-finding, of monotonous repetition. The gradual descent of the Swaraj Party to the level of the Skeen Committee has been exhaustively analysed, and we are thoroughly aware of the case for ministerships. In spite of Mr. Kelkar's logic-chopping we find no serious sign of the disruption of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Kelkar is a master of unsparing invective, while Mr. Jayakar has the gift of perceiving the disinterestedness of his opponents every time. In a recent defence, Mr. Jayakar said that he pleaded at Nagpur that they should stiffen the programme and go back to the days of their original austerity, but the rule of dispensations has brought him to the other logical alternative of securing ministerships, as soon as they are available. It is evident that Mr. Jayakar can be reconciled only to one of two measures; if the pristine purity of obstruction is maintained Mr. Jayakar would be with the Swaraj Party, but if there is going to be a policy of exceptions and absolution, he would prefer the full swing of moderatism without calling himself a Liberal. We recognise the sinuous adaptations of the Swaraj policy, but if Mr. Jayakar's case is in favour of cent-per-cent. loyalty to the original programme our sympathy is entirely with him and we would ask him to think nothing of the eminent official who told him of the real duty of the Swaraj Party and the acceptance of office. He is tired of the policy of adjustment, of dispensations, of the middle course. Would he come back to leadership on the basis of the original pact, with its ultimate sanction of direct action, if the Swaraj Party and the Cawnpore Congress declare themselves against the policy of fluid concessions? If he is definite and assertive on the point he will be carrying the support of Nationalists and ensuring for himself the title of leadership which his position and prestige ought always to suggest to him in Bombay. To say, however, that retreat ought to be logically perfected by surrender is poor inspiration to Swarajists. We feel that if the heat of personal pique is allowed to cool down, there will be very little left of vagour in the curious campaign launched from Poona. There was a loud start, but there has not been any serious ripple in the surface of Swarajist politics. The two leaders have spoken in menacing accents but the public have received them with the equanimity of the Youth Week where elders re-acknowledge the principles of enterprise and discipline.

While the Swarajists receive the Kelkar-Jayakar propaganda with smiling fortitude, the Anglo-Indian Press is happy over the supposed doom of the Swaraj Party. It thinks that all is over with the Swaraj Party, and the Moderates gloat over the return of Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar to the ancient fold. Not that the two eminent leaders consent to be called Moderates or Liberals; no, whatever the suggestion of an identical programme, there is, we hear, a mighty difference in mentality pressed by them. It is a strenuous claim that does not come well out of the wash. We may be prejudiced, but there are others equal to judicial views. Let us see how the Moderates take the importunate plea of Mr. Jayakar that in spite of his differences he is no Liberal. The "Bengalee" gives Mr. Jayakar's recent speech the honour of double-column headlines, a rare favour in its economy of management. It thinks that the supposed Maharashtra revolt has over-turned the "empire of responsive co-operation." The "Bengalee" sees immense possibilities in Mr. Jayakar's exposition and we quote three passages of praise:—

(1) Mr. Jayakar cannot do better than assist the growth of this empire, by the tactful handling of men and things around him, and by making his platform broader and surer for those who, in increasing enlightenment, are finding their old political creeds hopelessly infructuous and incurably antiquated.

(2) A powerful speaker, gifted with not only the capacity of persuasive speech but also intellectual keenness, Mr. Jayakar opening his campaign at Bombay, found an willing and anxious audience.

(3) It is one more proof of Mr. Jayakar's courage that he has declared that "he is not afraid of being called a Liberal." This shows that he understands the Liberal standpoint which has been that of "responsive co-operation, although that phrase owes its parentage to one who stood outside the Liberal Party.

Mr. Jayakar does not call himself a Liberal, because to him the choice is between strenuous obstruction and the masterly acceptance of ministerships, whereas the Liberal prefers slogging co-operation in no extreme spirit. The "Leader" is as remorseless in a single direction as Mr. Jayakar is cogent in his alternative formulas. It writes:—

Mr. Jayakar described this programme as that of 'capturing forts, as Sivaji used to do, and that of obstruction as being nothing but a programme of a Madhukari or a mendicant.' So the cult of obstruction has become the cult of mendicancy, while the Liberal policy has become the really fighting policy! How disillusionment brings wisdom and a proper perspective even to erstwhile scoffers!

While the Moderates are mordantly happy over the event, "Forward" comes out blunt in the following terms:—

Mr. Jayakar's latest outburst in Bombay leaves no doubt, as to his position. But the more honest position for him will be to resign from the Swaraj Party as also from the local Council. The public do not require to be told by him that there are two views before the country. They know and understand that well enough. But what they do not understand is that a man should stick to all the material advantages which adherence to a party brings and try to split the party from within. There has been enough of shouting; what the country is now anxious to see is some evidence of political honesty and if Mr. Jayakar has a grain of it, his first duty is to send in his resignation.

We quote this symposium of adverse opinion to bring home to our leaders the effect of their junketting controversy. It gives an impression of catastrophic developments totally at variance with the results of "revolt." The joy is shared by reactionaries and Moderates. Let us be done with disciplinary gestures—of Pundit Motilal ruefully contemplating the unseemly impatience of Mr. Jayakar, and of Mr. Jayakar threatening excommunication against Mr. Nariman. All these complexities add to the advantage of the common enemy, and we would therefore advise dissidents to realise the lack of public response and revoke their programme of tepid militancy. If it is a war of words, the Swarajists ought to settle it amongst themselves without further lending amusement to their critics.

Notes of the Day.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

M. Painleve has taken the step of resigning as the Socialists declared themselves absolutely against his proposals regarding the liquidation of short term treasury bonds. He had appealed only a few days ago to all the deputies not to waste time over the financial proposals of the reconstructed Government, the Ministry minus M. Caillaux, and he had assured them he would take steps to stabilise the franc. The Chamber had agreed to his proposal of a Sinking Fund which was to be administered by an autonomous public body with an independent directorate of twenty-three representing all shades of national activity. This directorate had agreed to work without remuneration, but the Painleve Government could not get over the obstacle that to meet the State liabilities during the month, immediate funds must be obtained. With great difficulty the Socialists had been brought round to consent to an issue by the Government of one and a half milliards worth of bank notes, but the Government's demands proved ultimately greater, and the Socialists have refused sanction for any additional issue. The French financial trouble runs in a vicious circle, as is pointed out in the latest issue to hand of the "Europe Nouvelle." It says: "We must get out of this vicious circle of a budget whose balancing is dependent upon monetary stability, and of a monetary stability which can be obtained only by a real balancing of the budget." Very probably the Socialists, who themselves do not know how to get out of the vicious circle except through a capital levy which will be rejected by the Senate, will agree to M. Painleve's return to power with another reconstructed ministry, and reshuffled proposals.

The Spirit of Bombay Youth.

The organisers of the Youth Week in Bombay deserve to be heartily congratulated on their success in bringing into forceful expression the real spirit of Bombay youth. The Youth Week has been celebrated with an earnestness and an enthusiasm which ought to serve as an eye-opener and an example to the older generation with its numerous organisations in this city which drag on a lifeless and monotonous existence. The gathering at St. Xavier's Hall on Sunday when Bombay's youth passed a number of excellent resolutions included not a few of its teachers, and the latter ought to take note how keen is the younger generation on compulsory military training, on the removal of social inequalities and tyrannies, and on the abolition of the restrictions imposed upon students taking part in activities affecting the well-being of their country. Youth is willing to grasp and imbibe the ideals of true democracy, it is against privilege and cries out that it is anxious to begin with a clean slate. Will it be satisfied with worn-out educational methods and worn-out ideals? As Mrs. Naidu, the president of the meeting observed: "If youth were but to act up to the resolutions the end of their struggle for freedom and emancipation would be near." Indian youth will certainly find it easier to act up to them if only the older generation give it a better lead instead of the example of petty jealousies and personal recriminations.

Youth and Communalism.

Perhaps the most satisfactory and exhilarating features in this expression of youthful mind was the declaration by Bombay youth that they are definitely against the spirit of communalism. They passed a very timely and useful resolution "that recruitment in the public services of the country should be wholly and solely determined by the consideration of merit only". We are glad a Muslim student, Mr. Meher Ally, denounced communal representation as wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. If only the advocates of such representation were to realise what a serious obstacle it proves in awakening the desire for educational advance upon the part of the communities claiming it, we would hear less of such claims, and our political advance as Indians would be much quicker. Bombay youth has courageously shown which road we must take to secure such rapid advance, and it will be as well if the present Education Minister and his friends realise that there are amongst the non-Brahmin youth also many who are against social serfs and electorates. But youth will have to be active continuously and steadily if these pernicious ideas, like communal representation, are to be swept away before they take firm root in our body politic. Miss Mithan Tata accurately expressed the wish of all true reformers of our social and political system when she declared "we want more of dynamic action and a little more push from the youth of to-day."

Good Beginning.

We are glad to learn that the Committee appointed by the Corporation's resolution on Thursday to arrange for a conference between representatives of the millowners and the workers has begun its work in right earnest. The Committee held a meeting last evening at which Mr. N. M. Joshi and other representatives of Labour were present. The meeting after some discussion resolved that a letter be written to the Millowners' Association to meet the representatives of Labour with a view to bring to an end the present deadlock. We have no doubt the Millowners will respond to the invitation of the Corporation with alacrity and we trust that when the Conference assembles both the parties will examine the situation in a spirit of resolute conciliation. Given the determination to end the deadlock, a way out will not be difficult to find.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

SOME FALLACIES EXPOSED.

(BY A SWARAJIST.)

II.*

One argument in favour of "Responsive Co-operation" is that since the Congress has formally suspended Non-co-operation, it is idle to carry the same spirit of Non-co-operation in Councils and that with the suspension of Non-co-operation, it is necessary to revert automatically to the policy of "Responsive Co-operation." To put it in the cynical phraseology of the Liberals, though it was all well for the Swarajists to talk of Non-co operation and obstruction in order to persuade the No-changers to permit Council-entry, now that the No-changers have ceased to count as a force in the public life, the Swarajists should have no hesitation in accepting office and practise full co-operation. The fundamental error in this argument is that these persons regard the policy of obstruction merely as the product of the policy and programme of Non co-operation. Obstruction, far from being a child of Non-co-operation, is the sister, (the elder sister) of Non-co-operation. "We shall obstruct and obstruct", said the late Deshabandhu as early as January, 1920, "till the bureaucratic administration becomes impossible." Mr. B. C. Pal's heresies in favour of full-fledged obstruction are notorious. The priority given to Mr. Gandhi's programme succeeded in side-tracking the programme of obstruction. Otherwise it would have been tried under far more favourable circumstances.

Marking Time.

Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar request Pandit Motilal to acknowledge himself as a "Responsive Co-operator"; for, they say that has been the general trend of the Swarajists' policy during the last two years. It is true that, owing to the obstinacy of the No-changers, the Swarajists were unable, during the last elections, to organize for that majority in the Councils without which they would not be able carry out their full programme. If in the meanwhile the Swarajists appear to be marking time, the fault is not theirs. Even if the Swarajists succeed in maintaining in 1926

(Continued on page 2)

*Previous article appeared on the 17th instant.

KING'S BEREAVEMENT.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

PEOPLE'S AFFECTIONATE TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

After a moving memorial service at which many of the congregation were in tears the public were allowed to file past the bier which was covered with wreaths from the members of the Royal family and the Royal household bearing affectionate inscriptions.

Pulpits all over the kingdom extolled Queen Alexandra's blameless life. Reverent crowds all day long silently gazed on the drawn blinds at the Buckingham Palace. There was a subdued note among throngs at Hyde Park and black was the prevalent colour. Messages of condolence are pouring in from all over the world including such places as Mexico and Japan and from such potentates as Gen. Hindenburg and Hussein.—Reuter.

KING'S REPLY TO GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has sent the following reply to the message of condolence from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:

"I warmly thank you and the Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency for your generous sympathy in my great sorrow.

George R. I."

MOURNING IN BOMBAY.

As a token of mourning for the death of Queen Mother H. M. Queen Alexandra, all the Government offices in the city were closed on Tuesday. The post offices were opened till noon and then were closed down. The banking houses were however kept open as usual as under the Negotiable Instrument Act it required previous notice to notify the clientele before they close for the day as a holiday. The High Court, Police Courts and the Small Causes Court being closed the city wore a holiday appearance and the vehicular traffic was very much lessened than usual. All the Government and principal commercial offices hoisted flags at half mast.

ALL OVER INDIA.

Telegrams received from all parts of India report that Government and Municipal offices and schools and colleges were closed on Monday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Queen Mother Queen Alexandra.

MEMORIAL SERVICE POSTPONED.

The memorial service in memory of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, arranged to take place to-day (Tuesday) at St. Thomas's Cathedral has been postponed to a date that will be notified later.

CORPORATION'S CONDOLENCE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The President said:

I am confident I am expressing your feelings accurately when I say that we have received with sincere sorrow born of loyalty and esteem the mournful message of the passing away of the Queen Mother at the ripe age of 81. Her Majesty was beautiful and beloved, and her dominant charactoristic was sympathy with suffering humanity which manifested itself in works of charity and in that poetic institution the annual War of the Roses. By her queenly grace, good works and good life she endeared herself to her people and occupied a place in the British bosom from which she was never dislodged as prophesied by Gladstone. Her sympathy for the suffering humanity was not confined to the British Isles. It was extended to India. I know of a case when an Indian in England endeavoured to get up a concert for some relief in India. Possessing no status and no influence he could not enlist the sympathy even of third rate artistes. With the courage of despair he appealed to the Queen Mother for patronage. To his intense joy it was forthcoming immediately, with the result that he received the aid of the most popular artistes in England and London experienced one of the finest performances in England. If we survey her career for the last sixty years we will conclude that she was the personification of love, hope and charity. It is, therefore natural that the people of India should join the people of England in bemoaning the loss of a lady who was a good Queen, good wife, good mother and a good Samaritan. In bemoaning the loss of the Queen Mother we must not forget the grief in which the Royal family is plunged. I am sure you will sympathise with H. M. the King-Emperor, H. M. the Queen Empress and the Royal family in the heavy bereavement that has overtaken them.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved:

"That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay have received with deep regret the sad intelligence of the demise, on the 20th November 1925, of H. M. Queen Alexandra who had endeared herself to all classes of her people by her rare charity and selflessness, devotion to humanity and duty to her country and desire to record their respectful condolence with H. M. the King-Emperor and the Royal family in their sad bereavement. That the President be requested to convey to His Majesty and the Royal family by telegram, through the proper channel, a suitable message of condolence. That as a mark of respect towards Her late Majesty's revered memory the meeting do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business.

He said although she was of an exalted position she lived a quiet and retired life.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. A. Viegas and others spoke in support and the resolution was passed, all standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

FRENCH CABINET.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

BRIAND TO FORM MINISTRY?

LONDON, Nov. 22.

M. Doumergue has accepted the Cabinet's resignation.—Reuter.

OUTLOOK UNCERTAIN.

BRIAND, ONLY MAN.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Paris.—The political outlook is confusing and uncertain. M. Briand is regarded as the only man capable of forming a concentration Cabinet based on the majority of the Centre and Left parties and not on the Left Cartel alone as were the Herriot and Painleve Cabinets. Various parties of the Left Cartel held meetings after the resignation of the Cabinet, but were unable to agree to the policy. Finally, a joint conference of the Socialists, Radical Socialists and Republican Socialists passed a resolution declaring their determination only to support a Cabinet of the Left under M. Herriot or M. Briand. These three groups total 278 deputies, and therefore it is essential that they obtain support of at least twenty of the forty Radical Left group to assure majority in the Chamber to a Government prepared to carry out the Cartel's policy.—Reuter.

M BRIAND POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

There was a sharp exchange of unparliamentary epithets between the members of the Right and the Left parties when Government left the Chamber which was adjourned till Tuesday. M. Briand is mentioned as a probable successor to M. Painleve.—Reuter.

MORATORIUM OF DEFENCE BONDS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—In the Chamber the Government narrowly escaped a defeat on a crucial amendment suppressing Article Five of Government's proposals providing for the moratorium of defence bonds falling due on the 8th December which was defeated by 277 votes to 249 after M. Painleve, amid great excitement declared that the Government would resign if the amendment was carried.

The Chamber had previously adopted Articles Three and Four stipulating that the total of the National Defence Bonds can only be increased to provide sums necessary to the repayment of the short term debt as it falls due and in no case in excess of this amount.

DETAILS OF RESIGNATION.

The Government's resignation was due to the Chamber by 278 votes to 275 finally rejecting Article Five of the Government proposals providing for spreading of payment of certain short term bonds over twenty-five years commencing from 1st January, 1928.

When M. Herriot announced the result of vote M. Painleve rose and walked out of the Chamber with the portfolio under his arm followed by other members of Government amid cheers of Radicals and Socialists. The Government's defeat was not surprising as the majority of 28 in the morning was a narrow shave because 26 Communists who habitually vote against the Government abstained from voting. They voted against the Government in the afternoon.—Reuter.

CRITICAL FINANCIAL POSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—The Government resignation was immediately succeeded by a series of excited party conferences which made little headway beyond revealing the desire of the Left party members to persuade the socialists to accept portfolios and thus restore the cartellist regime. The Socialists have not hitherto come to any decision and may have to convene a national Congress to determine the course of action. The financial position is however too critical to admit of delay and regardless of the Cabinet situation M. Painleve will submit on Monday an emergency measure authorising the Banque de France to advance a milliard and a half francs to meet immediate needs.—Reuter.

FALL OF FRANC.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The fall of the Painleve Government has caused the French franc to slump at the opening of the London Exchange market to the new low record of 125 and one-eighth as the result of heavy selling.—Reuter's Special.

"FAIL NOT IN YOUR DUTY."

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO VOTERS.

"CONVERT STRUGGLING MINORITY INTO POWERFUL MAJORITY."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, has issued the following appeal to the Bombay Municipal voters:—

The public of Bombay are aware that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party have jointly decided to run the ensuing municipal elections. They have selected candidates from different wards whose names are already published. The citizens of Bombay owe a duty to themselves and their city to put forth their best exertions to return all the candidates selected by the Congress Nationalist Party. I would earnestly request the public to study the Party programme which each and every selected candidate has given a solemn pledge to carry out.

Proper municipal administration is the concern of all citizens, a concern in which annual turn over of public funds reaches several crores. You cannot afford to be indifferent or negligent in a matter of such great importance. This is the only democratic nationalist well organised Party in the city that seeks selections on a definite programme widely circulated and solemn pledges publicly given. Is there a single rate-payer in the city, of whatever political creed of belief, who can challenge a single item in the Party programme and suggest that it is not conducive to the civic interest or the general welfare of the city? Its leaders are tried stalwarts who during the course of last three years since the last election, have not been guilty of a single act of commission or omission that would betray the public cause or shake the public confidence in them in circumstances extremely disheartening and sometimes even distressing. This gallant band of a courageous minority has consistently and faithfully stood by the public, like watch-dogs of the city, keeping a vigilant eye over the Executive, safeguarding the civic interests, protecting the public purse, advocating national aspirations, fighting for the legitimate rights of Indians and re-echoing the popular voice and sentiments in the civic Hall. Their consistent and faithful attitude in the past has surely earned them your support for the future. Therefore, fail not in your duty; send them in sufficient numbers so as to convert the present struggling minority into a powerful working majority.

If the citizens will discharge their duties on the Election Day, the Congress Nationalist Municipal Party gives a solemn public pledge that it will not fail them for a single day for the next three years.

PARTY OBJECTS.

The objects of the Party are:—

(a) To watch, promote and safeguard the civic interests of the town and island of Bombay, and of such other area as is or may hereafter be within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, so as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number.

(b) To co-operate with other public bodies or associations having the same or similar objects.

(c) To educate public opinion on civic questions by means of public meetings, pamphlets, leaflets and other literature on municipal questions.

(d) To take such other steps as may be necessary for or incidental to the carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

BREACH OF TREATY.

INJUSTICE TO IRELAND.

MR. COSGRAVE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. MacNeill's resignation cabled on the 21st instant, which the Executive Council has accepted was announced by Mr. Cosgrave in a speech at Emyvale, Co. Monaghan "because he had lost faith in other members of the Commission." Mr Cosgrave declared that he likewise had lost faith and was forced to the conclusion that other members were swayed in the discharge of judicial duty by threats and that political influences were brought to bear upon them.

He declared that Mr. MacNeill left because the "rights of our people in the North enshrined in Article Twelve of the Treaty were being shamefully flouted." He expressed the opinion that the grave situation demanded very careful consideration from the Governments of Free State and Britain. He appealed for restraint on the part of the Irish people and promised to take steps to prevent an infliction of injustice on Ireland.

Mr. Cosgrave said Mr. MacNeill had told him he was completely satisfied that there was no likelihood that the work of the Commission would yield a report based on the terms of reference. Alluding to a newspaper report that the Commission was favourable to the transference of the territory in Tyrone to Ulster Mr. Cosgrave declared that this was contrary to the assurance given by Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Lloyd George at the time of the signing of the treaty and added that the Commission had no right to take away any Free State territory.—Reuter.

Mr. Cosgrave specified that the allege accurate forecast of the Commission's report published in the "Morning Post" on the 7th November which was insufficiently detailed but was sufficiently unjust to occasion a feeling of disquiet and contended that Mr. MacNeill's conclusion was only explicable by the persistent, unscrupulous use of threats of violence and political pressure.

From the moment the Boundary Commission was in the course of formation threats have been circulated, emphasised and encouraged by an influential section of the British press", which, while ventilating "unconstitutional threats of the North", practically closed their columns to "any reasoned arguments for "honest" carrying out of international engagement". Public men in the highest positions in Britain lent themselves to a campaign of whittling away, by misrepresentation, treaty rights of a large number of Irishmen with the express purpose of prejudicing the Commission in the interpretation of terms." The grave situation called forth a most careful consideration of the Free State and the British Governments. Concluding Mr. Cosgrave appealed for restraint. "No heated words and foolish acts", he said, should render our task more difficult."—Reuter.

OPIUM GROWTH IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Geneva.—The United States Bureau of Social Hygiene has contributed 20,000 dollars towards the expenses of the Commission of enquiry into cultivation of opium in Persia as a result of the suggestion of Mrs. Hamilton Wright, United States delegate to Geneva last year. The object of the proposed enquiry is to investigate the possibility of cultivating alternative crops to replace opium and assist the population to find other means of earning a living. The forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League will appoint a commission, when it is hoped, will be able to visit Persia in February, and submit its report in the June session of the Council.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION IN GUJRAT.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 22.

The Ahmedagad District Cooperative Conference was held this afternoon in the Prembhai Hall under the presidency of Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai M.L.C. who, in the course of his speech, deplored the backwardness of Gujerat and particularly of Ahmedabad and Kaira districts in the cooperative movement and suggested the establishment of a district bank in Ahmedabad where it would not be difficult to raise a capital of 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees.

A resolution was then passed all standing expressing sorrow at the sad demise of Queen Alexandra.—A. P.

PADDISON DEPUTATION.

PERSONNEL UNSATISFACTORY.

MRS. NAIDU INTERVIEWED.

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the South African Indian Congress, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the Government of India deputation to South Africa, said:—

In view of the fact that a powerful and representative deputation is on its way to India on behalf of the South African Indian Congress to confer with the Government of India and the Indian National Congress I am strongly of the opinion that it will be detrimental to the cause of the Indian Colonials of South Africa to send a deputation at this time the personnel of which is unsatisfactory and incomplete and is not calculated either to impress the Union Government or inspire the confidence of the Indian community abroad. I trust that the Government will yet see its way to accede to the appeal of the South African Indian Congress to postpone the departure of the deputation.

I am convinced that had the Government of India seriously contemplated rendering assistance to the Indian settlers in South Africa it could have chosen ambassadors of recognised merits and national status and greater gifts of persuasion and statesmanship. A haphazard and hurried deputation like the one proposed is in no way calculated to allay the apprehension of the Indian people that the Government of India is not in earnest and is trying to evade the real issue which perhaps it has neither the strength nor the courage to meet.—A. P.

I. I. C. ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—

"In view of the strongly expressed opinion from the South African Indian Congress to defer sending Government of India's deputation till the deputation which they are sending had an opportunity of meeting Government and the public in India, the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association urges compliance with their request. The Council strongly urges that the immediate despatch of the Paddison deputation will be unfruitful as all the leading Indians in South Africa will be in India. The Council further urges the publication of the correspondence between the two Governments regarding Indian Government's deputation."

MR. SAKLATWALA.

CAN NOT BE SPARED TO VISIT INDIA.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 23.

The Secretary, Communist Party, India, has received the following cablegram from Mr. Stewart of the British Communist Party, London:—"Regret impossible to spare Mr. Saklatwala to visit India at present."—A. P.

DR. CARLO FERMICHI AT SHANTINIKETAN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Dr. Carlo Fermica, Professor of Sanskrit University of Rome arrived at Shantiniketan on Saturday and was welcomed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and the students and the staff of the Visvabharatr.

Replying to the addresses Prof. Fermichi said he had come as a representative of the Italian Nation and of the Italian Orientalists to work for the ideals of Visvabharari. He then read out a message of the Italian Premier Mussolini expressing that by inviting Professor Fermichi the Visvabharati has honoured the science of Italy and the University of Rome.—A. P.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 23.

Identification proceedings in connection with the Kakori case were held here yesterday. Rajkumar Sinha, a student of the Benares University, is the only accused here. The trying Magistrate from Lucknow came for the purpose and he was requested by Mr. Gulzar Mohamed Khan, local counsel for the accused, to allow other Bengali youths similarly dressed to be mixed with the undertrial prisoner to which the Magistrate consented. In all there were thirty-five witnesses out of whom only three identified the accused. Two of these were boys of about eleven years and the third was an ice vendor. There was wrong verification in many cases. As some witnesses could not attend the indentification parade it has to be repeated again very shortly. Pandit Barkaran Nath Misra, M.L.A., was watching the proceedings.—A. P.

POLAR FLIGHT.

2,200 MILES TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN 65 HOURS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Rome.—The Italian Air Force Officer, Colonel Nobile, the engineer, who invented and constructed the airship in which Capt. Amundsen, Col. Nobile and fifteen mechanics will undertake the polar flight in spring, delivered a lecture at the University in the presence of the King. He stated that the scientific goal of the expedition was to establish the presence of land or sea and actual nature of the polar region.

It was proposed that the course should be from Spitzbergen to Cape Barrow in north Alaska, a distance of 2,200 miles, of which two hundred miles separated Spitzbergen from the Pole. It was estimated that the journey would take 65 hours as it was impossible to construct a hangar at Spitzbergen and a special shelter would have to be built there with a mooring mast. The airship would travel to Spitzbergen in three stages via Pulham and Trondhjem. Preparations were in full swing and experiments with fabrics capable of resisting the temperature at the Pole had been successful.—Reuter's Special.

TAMIL NADU C. C.

CONJEEVARAM, Nov. 23.

At a meeting of the new Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was elected President for the coming year and Messrs. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty and Hameed Khan were elected secretaries.

The Committee next proceeded to elect 25 members to the All-India Congress Committee it being agreed that reservation should be made in the total number of seats in the following order:—4 Mahomedans, 1 Christian, 1 Dravida and 1 lady.—A. P.

ASSYRIAN AND IRAQ CHRISTIANS.

CANTERBURY COMMITTEE'S RELIEF

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a telegram from Sir Henry Dobbs, High Commissioner for Iraq, acknowledging receipt of £2,000 which is the first instalment of the fund which the Canterbury's Committee is raising for the distressed and starving Assyrian and Iraq Christians. The Committee has now raised over £5,000. Sir H. Dobbs hopes that it may be possible to raise at least £100,000 in order not only to provide the necessities of 9,000 refugees, but also to provide seed and start self-supporting settlements.—Reuter.

LOCARNO AND GERMANY.

CABINET TO RESIGN AFTER DEC. 1.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Berlin.—In the Reichstag opening the Locarno debate, Dr. Luther declared that Government would resign after the signature of the Locarno agreements in London on 1st December. He expressed the opinion that new Government could only be one which was determined to pursue a policy harmonising with the Locarno agreements.—Reuter.

PUNJAB JAILS COMMITTEE.

WILL PROCEEDINGS BE OPEN TO PRESS?

The Punjab Jails Committee appointed by the Punjab Government to-day at the Secretariat buildings in the office of the Inspector General of Prisons. Mr. C. F. Lumsden retired I.C.S. presided. The Committee considered the preliminaries to-day and adjourned after a short sitting and will meet again to-morrow. It has not been decided yet whether the proceedings of the Committee will be open to the Press or not.—A. P.

LOCAL BOARDS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

LARGE UNSPENT BALANCES.

NO PROGRESS REGARDING COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Government review on the administration of the Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1923-24 shows that the number of District and of Taluka Local Boards remained the same as in the preceding year—27 and 222 respectively. There was no appreciable change in the constitution of the Boards. The year marked a further advance in the liberation of the Taluka Board from internal official control. All District Local Boards except Upper Sind Frontier had non-official Presidents. The number of non official Presidents of Taluka Local Boards increased from 130 to 159 leaving 63 Taluka Local Boards still under official Presidents.

The number of meetings of Local Boards which proved abortive for want of a quorum was 134. The legal provision for holding quarterly meetings was complied with by all District Local Boards, but a number of Taluka Local Boards in Sind, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions failed to hold the prescribed minimum number of meetings. In the Central Division, as many as ten out of 67 Taluka Local Boards were defaulters in this respect.

The aggregate income of the Boards rose from 1.16 to 1.78 lakhs of rupees, a notable increase of 12 lakhs.

The total expenditure of the Boards stood at Rs. 152 lakhs against Rs. 145 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure increase under principal heads are as follows in thousands of rupees:—

Administration	5,51 (+82)
Education	88,67 (+1.30)
Medical	10,76 (+1,67)
Miscellaneous	1,89 (+27)
Civil Works	39,91 (+2,44)

The closing balances are largely in excess of the pre-cribed minima and remain an unwelcome and conspicuous object in the Report. The reason for the large balances kept by Taluka Local Boards is reported to be mostly due to the non-completion of the budgetted works during the year owing to scarcity of labour and high prices of materials and in the case of educational balances they were due to the grants from Government having been received late.

No progress was made in the field of compulsory primary education. The general question of transferring the management and control of primary education to the local authorities under the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, was postponed till the District Local Board elections were held under the new franchise.

"Not many District Local Boards have yet availed themselves of the opportunity given by the new Act for the expansion of revenue. The extra revenue from the levy of the increased cess is still considered to be inadequate for meeting the various wants of the Boards. Most of the Boards are generally adverse to fresh or additional taxation, the reason being apparently fear of unpopularity. If the Boards are to find the necessary funds for the expansion of primary education they must be prepared to face temporary unpopularity and take with courage and decision advantage of the new methods of raising income provided by the Act."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

A Patna message of Nov. 22nd states:—A farewell dinner was given last evening to Sir Hugh Macpherson on behalf of the members of the Indian Civil Service.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has left for Suri.

Mr. Shaukat Ali will tour shortly in Bihar with a view to explain the Hedjaz affairs.

Sir. Frank Noyes, well known newspaper proprietor who had been, to Australia to attend the Imperial Press Conference arrived Madras on Sunday from Colombo with Lady Noyes and they are staying at the Government House as the guest of the Governor and Lady Goschen. He is leaving for Bombay on Wednesday.

Sir Fazli Hussain, who returned to Lahore on the return from leave of Sir Muhammad Habibullah resumed charge of office of Minister of Education, Punjab, on Monday.

H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey informally opened the historical exhibition at the Punjab University Library on Monday evening before a large gathering of distinguished persons.

Dr. Annie Besant has arrived at Colombo from England and arrives in Madras on Wednesday morning.

Prof. Desmos, the well-known French surgeon of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, arrived Madras on Sunday from Colombo. The Professor has been deputed by the Government of France and the Academy of Medicine, Paris, to tour in this country with a view to study diseases peculiar to the East such as leprosy, cholera and others.

AS FIRM AS EVER.

MILL-WORKERS UNWILLING TO RESUME WORK.

The mill strike seems to drag on for some time more. There are no signs of an early settlement of the dispute. Though both sides—the workers as well as the millowners—are showing signs of being fed up with the game of sitting on the fence both expect the other side to make the gesture for ending the strike. The strikers are holding meetings to ascertain the views of their comrades and from these meetings it is quite clear that the men are as determined to hold out as they ever were before. The men expect that by holding out for a month more they would be able to bring pressure upon the owners to concede to the workers' demand as signs are not wanting that the strike has told adversely upon the owners also. The continuance of the strike means a heavy loss to the owners now that the surplus stock has fast diminished. The Mill-owners' Association have broadcasted leaflet among the strikers with a view to 'educate' them and acquaint them with the true facts.

RELIEF OPERATIONS.

The Committee of Workers' Assistance has been keeping up the relief operations to meet the needs of the strikers. The comittee have authorised to spend a hundred rupees more daily for the relief operations. The Committee have received the amount of £400, from Amsterdam, telegraphic intimation of which had been previously received.

There was a meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday to consider the best means of ending the strike. Mr. N. M. Joshi and other representatives of the workers as well as representatives of the millowners were requested by the committee to attend the meeting of the committee.

Monday was another quiet day in the mill area. None of the mills were running, though as usual some workers turned up at different mills for work. About 6000 workers were given rations by the relief centres.

MILL-OWNERS' LEAFLET.

The following is the translation of leaflets issued by the Mill-owners' Association in Marathi and Urdu:

To the Mill-workers of Bombay.

The present mill strike has now lasted over two months. The mill-owners think that this is because the mill-workers have not realised the true facts.

The mill-owners have on several occasions dealt with the causes which led to the present cut in wages.

The true facts are as follows:—

In 1923, the Mills of Bombay made a loss of over a crore of rupees as proved before the McLeod Committee of Enquiry. In 1924, the losses amounted to over two crores.

This year the position is much worse and Mills have found it impossible to sell their stocks of yarn and cloth except at a heavy loss.

Even now in spite of the fact that Mills have been closed for more than two months, the Mills still have more than the usual stocks of cloth and yarn.

For more than two years of serious trade depression and heavy losses, no reduction in wages was made, nor was short time adopted, although in Ahmedabad wages were cut by 15½ per cent. in 1923.

The Bombay mill-owners did not wish to reduce wages and only did so in August when circumstances absolutely compelled them. It has been suggested that short time should have been adopted but that would have meant greater losses to the Mills and a bigger reduction in the earnings of the operatives.

Wages have been cut to the extent of 11½ per cent. This means that a workman who used to get Rs. 35/- will still get Rs. 31/- and a man who used to get Rs. 45/- will still get Rs. 40/-.

These wages are higher than those paid in any other centre of the Cotton Industry in India and higher than for any similar class of work in any part of India.

As things are at present, the mill-owners, unfortunately, can hold out no hope whatsoever of restoring the cut in wages. They have definitely promised, however, that the present cut will be restored when good times return. In the meantime the mill-owners hope that their workmen will realise the situation and in their own interests return to work.

By Order of the Committee,
Bombay Mill-owners' Association,
(Sd.) T. MALONEY,
Secretary.

DADAR MILL-OPERATIVES ORGANIZED.

On Sunday in the morning one more Mill-hands' Union was organized by Mr. Jhabvala, at Dadar. About 400 men and women workers met together at the appointed place and after formal addresses a Union was organized of the men with Mr. Jhabvala as Hon. Secretary, and 4 other workers as his assistants to do further work in connection with the workers in general and the present strike in particular.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will give the following few sugestions space in your popular paper.

The millowners should invite the workers by restoring former wages. This is not yielding to the strikers, but a proof on the part of the millowners that they are alive to the welfare of the workers who are their children and they are their mahajans. Not only this, the millowners should make the worker share in the profits by putting aside a certain amount every year out of the profits and use the same for the welfare of the workers such as education of their children, providing sanitary chawls and medical help.

If the workers are contented, they will do good work. In this case the millowners should take the example of Mr. Henry Ford who gives good wages to his workers.

Instead of cutting the poor people's wages the millowners should effect a cut in other ways. They should stop any underhand dealings in the purchasing of cotton, coal, stores, etc.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. SHROFF.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME APPROVED.

DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance held its first meeting at Secretariat to-day. The Commission was occupied with the organisation of its business and settlement of questions of procedure. The Commission approved of a provisional programme of its movements in India, according to which it will leave Delhi for Bombay on December 15th and will leave Bombay on December 18th for Calcutta, where it will stay till January 6, 1926, when it returns to Delhi.—A. P.

MOPLAHS AND ANDAMANS.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT APPOINTS COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The Associated Press understands that Government has, in response to a resolution passed by the Local Legislative Council, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Muhamed Sehamnad, M.L.A., Sayed Murtaza, M.L.A., Abbas Ali Khan, M.L.C. and Dr. Mugaseth, medical practitioner, Calicut, to visit the Andamans and report on the conditions prevailing there and their suitability for accommodating families of Moplah prisoners undergoing their terms of imprisonment there. It is expected that the Committee will start for Andamans towards the end of this month.—A. P.

CAWNPORE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. ABUL KALAM AZAD ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Secretary, the Central Khilafat Committee sends the following message to the Press:—

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has informed the Hon. Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Khilafat Conference, Cawnpore that as required by law the majority of the Provincial Khilafat Committees have elected Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as President Khilafat Conference, Cawnpore, only one province voting for Maulana Zafar Ali Khan. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is therefore the President-elect of the said Conference. Kindly request the Maulana to accept the same and oblige.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the election for the Hooghly Cisurah Municipality all the twelve seats have been captured by Congress nominees.—A. P.

Messrs. Rajandhari Singh and Ramesh war Prasad Singh, members of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council have given notice to introduce a bill at the next session of the Council to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act 1885. The present bill proposed to remove the grievances of both landlords and tenants and establish good relations between them.—A. P.

Mr. Eric Rice, Secretary of Overseas League, has arrived Madras from Colombo. He is now on a tour in the Far East. Mr Rice said that during his tour in India, a number of Indians became members of the League. The League's principal aim was to improve and foster mutual understanding and good-fellowship among all the British subjects in whatever part of the Empire they might visit. Mr. Rice leaves this place for Rangoon on Friday next.—A. P.

At the Kala Azar Conference held in Calcutta on Monday resolutions were adopted suggesting the formation of a Kala Azar Information Bureau and to complete the Kala Azar survey which had been left incomplete.

In pursuance of resolutions passed by the Legislative Council, the Madras Government have directed that the penultimate Saturday be restored as a holiday for mofussil civil courts and that Monday and Thursday be sectional holidays for Roman Catholics in these courts.

The Governor of the Punjab opened on Monday at Lahore, the 8th annual session of the Indian Historical Record Commission which met at University Hall, Lahore, under the presidentship of Sir Evan Cotton. A large number of prominent and distinguished historians and scholars from various parts of India attended the Commission.—A. P.

POONA LETTER.

RESPONSIVE COOPERATION CAMPAIGN.

(From our Correspondent.)

The controversy about Responsive Cooperation has cooled a little here owing to many other diversions. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has gone to Belgaum District on the occasion of the festivity of Chidambaramswami Mr. D. V. Gokhale has gone on lecturing tour along with Mr. Aney. Then there is the Brahman Conference being held at Wai where most of the other prominent men of Poona have gone. But another excitement to be noted is that during the last week there began many defamation suits most of them in connection with the Brahman-Non-Brahman controversy. One was against Mr. Baburao Phule for calling Jyotiba Phule a "Christian". Another was filed by the sons of Lokamanya Tilak for defaming the Lokamanya in a pamphlet of songs. Both of them are going on before the City Magistrate and both of them are very interesting. In the latter the son of Lok. Tilak, Mr. S. B. Tilak, has brought forth a letter from the late Maharajah of Kolhapur to Lok. Tilak in his last illness inviting the latter to Kolhapur where the Maharajah promised that his every convenience and comfort would be studied. The future course of the trial is awaited with great interest.

PROPAGANDA OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

Thus, though the agitation for Responsive Co-operation appears to have subsided a little in Poona during the past week, it will be revived during the coming week when Mr. Aney is booked to deliver a lecture on the 27th. That is not all. At Thana and Kalyan Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Kelkar are going to address public meetings. Mr. Kelkar has, further, decided to stay in Bombay during the week of the Hindu Mala Sabha and deliver two or three lectures on Responsive Co-operation. In the Thana District Conference all these leaders of the new movement are going to advocate and insist on Responsive Co-operation being adopted as a recommendatory resolution to the coming Congress and the Swarajya Party.

PLETHORA OF LECTURES.

In the past week there was actually a plethora of lectures on various subjects. From Monday last began the series of four lectures under the auspices of the Tilak Vidyalaya by Mr. V. K. Bhagwat on the "Importance of Science". Admission was by ticket. Prominent professors and science students participated in these lectures. On Tuesday was celebrated the Theosophy Day and on the same day Dr. Lohokare, M. L. A., addressed a meeting on Responsive Co-operation in Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Kelkar. From Friday commenced the programme of the Gita Jayanti in the Tilak Mandir. The series of lectures is yet continuing and will close on Friday next. On Tuesday next Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar is announced to put forth publicly his views on Responsive Co-operation in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar of the "Kesari".

Dr. V. D. Phatak who was the only competitor with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar for the presidentship of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has withdrawn from the conquest. Hence Mr. Bhopatkar is now to be taken as elected.

A new institution by name, Poona Young Men's National Association, has been started here with three secretaries of three different political parties. For the present the Association has taken up the work of preparing the ground for holding an Asiatic Federation. Towards that end a pamphlet has been issued and circulated among the public. A lecture was also delivered under the auspices of the new body by Mr. S. V. Lalit on that subject. Another was delivered by Mr. Pallaiani some time back, under the auspices of the same organisation. The main work that it wants to do is to find out some common work for persons of different political opinions to do.

The managers of the Paisa Fund Mela have filed a suit of defamation against another organiser of Mela for alleged blackening of their character and insinuating that they had misused the proceeds of the Mela.

Government have appointed a Committee of Investigation into the losses sustained by Somvadi people by the bursting of the Tata dam. For the present the work of the Committee is proceeding harmoniously. But no payment is yet made to the sufferers. The Committee contains the Mamlatdar of Maval, one agriculturist expert, and representatives of the Tata Company and the agriculturists.

GOVT. OF INDIA PRINTING CASHIER DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in the case in which Trilochan Chowdhury, cashier of the Government of India printing, was charged with theft of one anna postage stamps valued at Rs. 24,000 sent from the Government Stores for preparing booklets.

In acquitting the accused the Magistrate remarked that it was a bad system to send stamps worth lakhs of rupees direct to the cashier without any proper check and that in the circumstances the cashier could not be held criminally liable.—A. P.

WHITHER? OH! WHITHER?

LALA LAJPATRAI ON SPLIT IN THE SWARAJ PARTY.

Lala Lajpatrai writes as follows in "The People":—

The Hindu-Muslim dissensions have made all political work of an effective nature impossible. Whatever one may say, when it comes to action, one finds an unsurmountable wall blocking the way to progress. The problem thus presented to us has so far baffled both our intelligence and will. One has to recognise the difficulties on both sides, and while due credit may be given to the leaders for honesty of purpose, no satisfactory solution of the problem is in sight. There are some people who are by nature gifted with an ultra-optimistic turn of mind. They find nothing disheartening in the situation and are confident that if three leaders on each side were to be locked up and not released until they had arrived at a solution, a way out of the 'impasse' could be found. Some say this flippantly to discredit the 'leaders'; others actually believe in the efficacy of their remedy. They do not realise the difficulties. No "leader" dare suggest a remedy for which his followers are not prepared. All that he can do is to give up his leadership and retire from the field to make room for irreconcilables and die-hards. It is not a question of personal opinions and wishes. It is a question which on both sides affects the present and the future of millions of our fellow-countrymen. To a far-sighed man it may, indeed, appear that on the right solution of the question depends the future of a vaster humanity than that which lives in India. With all the good-will that one possesses and with all one's love for Swaraj, one cannot accept easy solutions that are flippantly and confidently suggested by people who consider only immediate results and do not care a brass farthing for what may happen ten years hence.

The bitterness and dissipiritedness, and the sense of helplessness introduced into political life by this question, have hardly been reduced even by an iota when another controversy has come to the front which threatens to divide the national forces still further and make public life even more bitter. We refer, of course, to the controversy between Pt. Motilal on one side and Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar on the other. We have no desire to wound the susceptibilities of either side, but we cannot help remarking that to us it seems as if the Swaraj Party as a party was going for a fall. Looking at the issues raised one fails to find any real difference between the two sections. It is more or less a question of 'amor propre' and at best a mere verbal quarrel. Ever since Mahatmaji came out of jail the Swaraj Party has been changing and re-changing its programme and principles. The only thing they have stuck to is continuing in the Councils. A party which went to the polls in 1923 with the cry of uniform, consistent and continuous obstruction, has lived to vote with the Government on more than one occasion. A party which entered the Legislature with the declared policy of non-co-operation from within, has lived to expect big things from the Secretary of State. The greatest obstructionist of the party has come to occupy the Presidential chair of the Assembly beginning his career there with a speech which has pleased even the Tory Prime Minister. The leaders at home have been anticipating the authority of the Party for changes of policy.

The whole trouble has arisen from antiquated and wrong ideas of prestige and discipline. I have seen political life in three continents, but nowhere in the world do such notions of party discipline prevail as have been insisted upon by the leaders of the Swaraj Party in India. It is no uncommon spectacle in Great Britain, in the United States, in France, and in other countries, for party policy and party lead to be publicly criticised almost every day both in the Press and on the platform by members of the same party. Let people read the 'New Leader' and 'Lansbury's Weekly'. Every party has certain groups within itself which are often at loggerheads with the leaders. The Left Wing of the Labour Party has been freely and openly criticising Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's policy, and no one has ever heard of any disciplinary action being taken or threatened against any of the critics. Only recently the British Premier, Mr. Baldwin, was rather mercilessly criticised and attacked by members of his own party. The question of discipline comes in only on occasions of party voting in Parliament. Here in India, Swarajist leaders have been insisting on a rigid code of discipline even outside the Assembly. I pointed out the untenability of the position at Belgaum, but I was ridiculed. Discipline is a fine thing, but there are limits to every good thing. Mahatma Gandhi never took any disciplinary action against Mr. V. J. Patel when the latter ridiculed his policy and programme in 1921. He did so in my presence at a public meeting at Surat. The Congress never took any action against Messrs. Das and Nehru when they raised the standard of revolt and even went to the length of forming a separate party to carry on their programme for Council entry. How has the conduct of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar differed from theirs? Why can't they criticise the policy of the party, or for the matter of that even form a separate group of their own to carry on their propaganda? How else can a minority convert the majority to its views? Has any one ever heard a party leader issuing notices to his colleagues "to show cause" why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for having criticised the policy of the party and its leader and thereby "having brought the Party into contempt and ridicule?" It is impossible to enforce this kind of discipline in the 20th century, without creating bad blood and splits. Moreover, this kind of discipline is even otherwise not desirable. It is calculated to drive away from the party all thinking persons. The strength of a party does not lie in a rigorous code of discipline, but in the knowledge, the thoughtfulness and intelligence which its members bring to bear on the business of the party. Surely you cannot expect people to surrender their right of freedom of speech because of their having joined a party. You can impose restrictions only on their freedom of action in the Legislature. I would beg of Pt. Motilal to reconsider his position in this respect. Therein lies the only chance of restoring harmony and good-will in the party. As to the party being free to amputate its limbs, no one can question its right even to commit suicide. I have yet to come across a group of persons in the world which is not a respecter of persons. Is it too late to mend? Must we present a spectacle of further disunity to the all too happy Imperialists?

BAYONET RULE IN CAIRO.

EGYPTIAN PEOPLE'S INDIGNATION.

The "Daily Herald" published the following from an Anglo-Egyptian Correspondent:—

Last Monday Cairo resembled a town occupied by a victorious force in the throes of war. Three regiments of British troops carrying arms and ammunition and a pack battery of the Royal Engineers marched through the principal streets of Cairo, and an English General took the salute from the Opera Square in the centre of the city.

It was an impressive sight, and humiliating to the populace of any country dignified by the name "nation." The spectacle was viewed in impressive silence by the citizens of Cairo. It was one more instance of the brute force of a country they have grown by long bitter experience to detest—not, may it be said, because they wished to do so, but because circumstances had driven them to it.

This force is in occupation of Cairo, including the citadel that commands the city. And who commands the citadel holds the dominant position not only over Cairo but over the whole of Egypt. No Egyptian troops have entered the citadel since the defeat of Arabi Pasha by Lord Wolsely and no Egyptians troops will ever again occupy the citadel while the manoeuvres of British militarism dominate Egypt and Egyptian politics. Egypt is an enslaved and fettered country with a semblance of "national" government that must obey the behests of British militarism and British Imperialism.

The Parliament of Egypt is not sitting; it was dissolved because the "nationalists" under their beloved leader, Zaglul Pasha, gained the upper hand at the elections—elections which were conducted in a spirit of animosity to Zaghlul. The election law has now been revised in the hope that the supporters of Zaglul and a free Egypt may be reduced at the polls—an election that the British Government fear to give permission to be held.

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP.

A Cabinet under Ziwar Pasha acts not as the medium of the Egyptian people, but as the behests of the military dictatorship that has ruled Egypt since the war with increasing rigour and unpopularity. The Egyptian peasantry were last year burdened by an indemnity of half a million pounds Egyptian as blood money for an act of which they were in no ways to blame—extortion has been added to extortion, and although Egypt has a Cabinet of Egyptian Ministers in the same way as she has always had, Egypt is ruled no differently to-day as a sovereign State than she was ruled in the war years 1914-18.

And a puppet king sits at Abdin Palace wondering and wondering! A puppet king who is so confident of the goodwill of his subjects that he rarely leaves his palaces, and who has purchased the whole of the buildings and houses surrounding Abdin Palace square, which remain empty and tenantless, or as lodgings for Court favourites.

GUNNERY ACCIDENT.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

A Bangalore correspondent wires:—

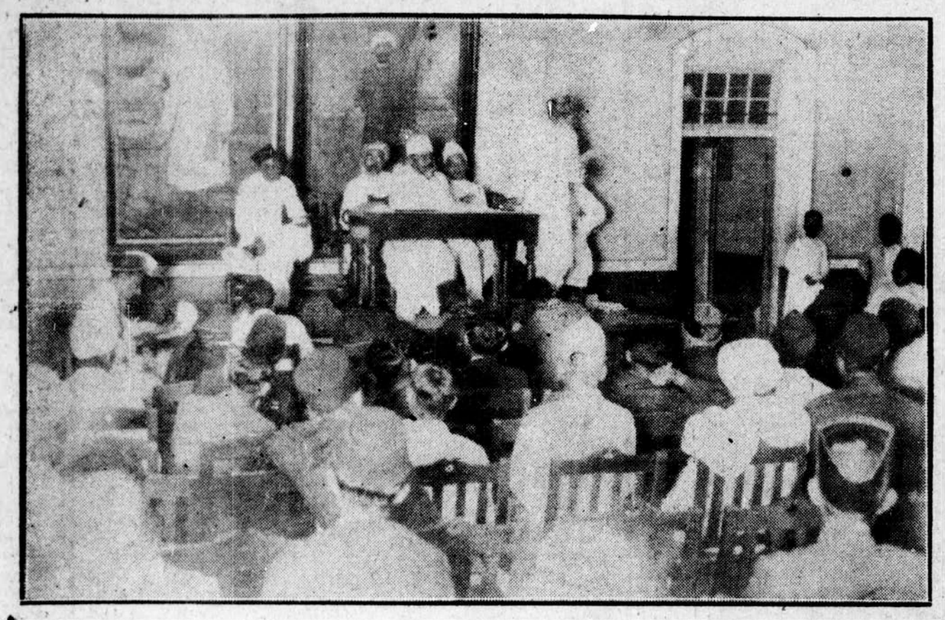
A serious gunnery accident occurred at Royal Artillery practice camp at Rajhkunti fifteen miles from Bangalore. While a shell was being inserted in the breach of a gun it exploded, presumably due to defective fuse and injured Lieutenants W. E. Coles and Gunner Moore of 6-91st Battery. They were quickly conveyed in a motor to the Station Hospital, Bangalore, where Moore's right arm was amputated. Both are progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

PEKING STUDENTS INJURED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Peking.—A number of students and the police have been injured in collisions following a police order prohibiting a demonstrations of students in favour of unconditional tariff autonomy.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS' DAY.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the public meeting held on last Friday (Passengers' Day) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay, when various speakers addressed the gathering on the grievances of the third class passengers on Indian railways and steamships. In the photo Mr. Jivraj Nensey is seen addressing the meeting.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. C., addressing a public meeting held on Friday under the auspices of the Youth Week Celebration Committee at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on "Revolt of the Young."

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

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RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

that spirit of resistance which animated them in 1923, they will not have worked in vain. Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar point to the various changes in the programme of the Swarajists and appeal the Pandit to top them all by the acceptance of Ministries. But there is an essential difference in the mentality which accepts modifications only as a temporary expediency without the least abandonment of the goal and the mentality which allows itself to be dwarfed by what it chooses to call the logic of facts. Admitting Panditji has modified his programme to a certain extent, we refuse to acknowledge that the Pandit has taken, like Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar, his eyes off the goal. The Pandit might "stoop to conquer." Let not Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar "stoop" only to "bend." No doubt, the programme of the Swarajists has undergone changes, but what man desirous of reaching a particular point on the other side of a flooded river has failed to deviate even by a hair's breadth from his self-appointed goal? Leaving aside the handicap of minorities or insufficient numbers which has compelled the Swarajists to tone down the rigour of their programme, there are one or two factors we have to take note of before pronouncing sentence on the Swarajists. The first is the natural modification which every programme undergoes when carried into practice. I daresay, Mahatma Gandhi's ideal programme of N. C. O. had to pass through the same ordeal and those who study the events of 1920 and 1921 with only the first draft of Non-co-operation programme of March, 1920, in their hand will be surprised at the windings through which it had to travel. But just as, though on account of the inexorable forces operating upon the country the Mahatma modified his programme from time to time almost out of recognition, he had never lost sight of the goal of Civil Disobedience, so also the Deshabandhu and Pandit Nehru have in spite of contradictions and inconsistencies never lost sight of the pole-star of obstruction and herein they differ from Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar who demand from their leaders a bookish logic never heard of in the history of big movements. Pandit Motilal might some times out of strategic considerations choose to "sail too near the wind." It is simply cruel and impolitic for his own leading colleagues to seek to analyze his conduct with the cynicism of the Liberals. Let the Liberals who have never chalked out any programme for themselves, while away their enforced leisure by pointing to the inconsistencies of the Swarajist programme and with epitaphs of the party which has pushed them out of Councils. "He jests at scars who has never felt a wound." But when the work is undertaken by a man of Mr. N. C. Kelkar's position, the situation becomes tragic. Does not Mr. Kelkar remember how his own leader, the late Mr. Tilak, was blamed by his opponents for similar inconsistencies in directing the political movements of which he was the head? If Mr. Kelkar is tired of inconsistencies let him press Mr. Nehru to drive the train of obstruction at top speed when the Swarajists succeed in getting a substantial majority at the polls next year. Is not this request reasonable?

Neo-Liberalism.

In the last issue of the "Mahratta", Mr. Kelkar has sought to define and explain his policy of "Responsive Co-operation." Being unable to explain wherein that policy exactly differs from the policy of the Liberals known as "co-operation where possible and opposition where neccessary" Mr. Kelkar declares that the Responsive Co-operaters differ from the Liberals in that the former (1) strive to win further constitutional rights, (2) and have a backing in the country whereby they would be able to show better administrative success when they would undertake to form Ministries. In arguing in this manner Mr. Kelkar unconsciously begs the whole question. The popularity of the Swarajists as well as their organization and efforts to win further political rights—all this depends upon one factor, viz., their advanced views; and the moment these advanced views are moderated, that very moment the popularity is gone and with that the ability to carry on propaganda. That is why Mrs. Besant is unable to carry on her struggle for political rights. So the chief distinction which Mr. Kelkar has pointed out between the Liberals and Swarajists is no distinction at all. According to the Liberals their co-operation is always 'honourable' co-operation and includes the right of opposition where necessary: so, the Liberals say, the adjective "responsive" is quite superfluous as prefixed to co-operation, and that they and the Responsive Co-operators are of the same kidney. And as Mr. Kelkar never likes to talk of Civil Disobedience even as a penultimate goal in the evolution of his agitation for Swaraj, he would really find it impossible to clarify his differences with the Liberal philosophy of politics.

Government's Response Essential.

Mr. Kelkar's attempt to define "Responsive Co-operation" is equally unsuccessful. Neither he nor Mr. Jayakar have been able to dispose of that curious adjective "responsive" satisfactorily except by somehow introducing it into their definitions. Mr. Jayakar's definition of "Responsive Co-operation" is simply ridiculous. What does he mean by defining Responsive Co-operation as a co-operation in response to, i.e., in accordance with, the change in circumstances of which the attitude of the bureaucracy is an important factor? Mr. Kelkar's definition is allright so far as it goes. "Co-operation of the people in response to the co-operation of the Government"—this seems to be Mr. Kelkar's definition from his leading article in this week's "Kesari." But for the co-operation of the people he is satisfied that the Government have offered their own co-operation by the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919. That his political chief, the Lokamanya was thinking of a different kind of 'response' from the Government is clear from the following:—

"We are prepared to co-operate; but if there is nothing to co-operate we shall not. His Majesty has asked the people and the authorities to co-operate with each other. It is almost a scandal to say that Indians are not prepared to co-operate for the sake of India. Let the authorities declare in what way they are prepred to co-operate with us and we can *assure* them that if they co-operate with us, we can co-operate with them. Co-operation is mutual."

So from Mr. Tilak's own words, it is quite clear that the response of the Government he wanted was something different from the mere passing of the Government of India Act of 1919 and invitations to form Ministries. Pandit Nehru is perfectly right in declaring, "Let there be some response of the Government to our demands and, there would be time enough to think of responsive co-operation."

Not A Sufficient Ground.

We are free to admit that both Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Jayakar are first-class patriots whose disinterested motives in supporting what they call Responsive Co-operation are beyond cavil. But they are labouring under one delusion. Mr. Jayakar, himself a non-Brahmin, passionately describes how by the folly of the Swarajists, the non-Brahmins are consolidating their position throughout the Presidency and that unless the Swarajists elect to accept Ministerships, the demon of communalism is bound to rear its ugly head. The spreading of the non-Brahmin movement however is due to causes quite independent of the Swarajists' determination of boycotting the Ministries. Apart from the grain of justice inherent in the movement, it derives its strength from (1) rapid growth of education in the non-Brahmin communities, (2) the encouragement of the bureaucracy and (3) the courageous and considerably successful example of the Mahomedans. These factors are bound to remain even after the Swarajists decide to enter the Cabinet; and who knows, in the larger interests of the country, a time may come when the Swarajists in the Government Cabinet will have to lend their grudging support to the unreasonable claims of clamorous non-Brahmins. We admit the force of Mr. Jayakar's contention, but surely there is a limit, easily reached, beyond which the selfish policy of non-Brahmins in power cannot go. Excepting unjustly high representation in service and in Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards, what substantial slices will be claimed by the non-Brahmins in power? And is this a sufficient ground for instituting a radical change in the ultimate policy of the party.

A few Swarajists are of opinion that the greatest handicap of the Sarajists at the time of the next elections would be their determination to abstain from accepting office. While their opponents might be able to make promises to their electors, the Swarajists can only talk in a general way of the blessings of self-government or might indulge in the heroics of mass Civil Disobedience; and the result would be that the voters would choose those who promise them something definite and something immediate. Advanced political thinkers, however, want the Swarajists to face this very alternative and come victorious out of the contest. We want to place before the voters this question,—are they content with the humdrum progress of things and to choose men who will carry on the administration as well as they can or do they want to win Swaraj as early as possible and to make huge sacrifices for the cause? If the voters want slow progress, peace and "contentment", the result will be that the Swarajists will be defeated at the polls. But if the gospel of Tilak, Gandhi and Das has permeated the masses, as we claim it has, the voters are likely to elect the strongest men for the contest. We have to face these risks even at the risk of dire catastrophy to the party in and after the elections of 1926. The Swarajists would welcome such a death or dissolution with the faith of martyrs provided they are united from within. If the worst comes to the worst, they may not be able to command majorities in the next Councils on the ticket of obstruction and that others who will make fulsome promises to the voters may come in. But if the Swarajists hide their time they will find that under an alien Government even the uneducated evots in India will instinctively side with those who are willing to sacrifice their all for the good of the country. In conclusion, let me hope that on the occasion of the next general election, the fiery gospel of Pandit Nehru will be backed by the polished rhetoric of Mr. Jayakar and the experience and erudition of Lokamanya's greatest disciple, Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

PUNJAB SANATAN CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

The third Punjab Provincial Sanatan Dharma Conference met here this afternoon under the presidency of His Highness the Maharajah of Dholpur. A large number of delegates attended the Conference and the distinguished visitors present at the Conference included Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Maharajah of Patiala, Raja of Mandi and the Chief Justice Sir Shadilal.

After Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed delegates and visitors in a Hindi speech the Maharajah of Dholpur read his presidential address in Hindi. He referred in feeling terms to the death of Queen Alexandra and a resolution of condolence was passed. The Conference was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

PEPS Banish BRONCHITIS

IT is an awful feeling to be conscious of bronchitis tightening its grip on your chest, and the breathing becoming more and more obstructed by the accumulation of phlegm and mucus in the windpipe and throat.

Coughing can't be kept up long without injury to the tissues. Cough you must, though your eyes feel bursting by the racking exertion, your head aches, and your chest is painful at the back, front and sides.

The first symptom of the acute form is *tightness or soreness of the chest* right behind the upper part of the breast bone, with a little hoarseness and tickling at the back of the throat, and with this is a very annoying hacking dry cough which sets up inflammation.

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The obstructive phlegm is loosened and expectorated from the bronchial tubes; breathing is made easy; and an end is quickly put to the chest-racking cough. Peps completely banish all the terrors of bronchitis.

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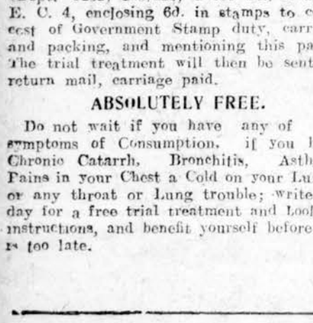

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AN UNWORTHY SUGGESTION

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—Commenting on the recent gup of a European club member the "Daily Mail" slyly hints at a story derived from "highly respectable sources" about the origin of Mr. Das's Faridpur speech. The paper generously forbears to record it because it cannot now be verified. The public will gratefully appreciate this singular self-restraint after its recent gibes at Gandhiji and Pandit Motilal. It is best for us to expose this lie at once. Those in this city who supported the Ordinance on information exclusively supplied by astral authorities have circulated it broad cast after Mr. Das's death. The story suggests that the Bengal Government obtained indisputable documentary proofs of Mr. Das's complicity in revolutionary activities in Bengal. Mr. Das chose to escape consequences by public disavowal at Faridpur. The story gives proof only of what depths these "highly respectable" people can descend to, allied with high placed Liberals. Those who slyly hint at the story must prove it or apologise for this cowardly and disgusting lie. But does the Editor of the "Mail" publish in his personal, editorial or other jesuitical capacity?—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNANT.

OKHA ESTATE TRAGEDY TRIAL

JORHAT, Nov. 21.

The hearing of the case in which A. Beattie is being tried under Sections 304 (part) 2 and 325 of the I. P. C. was resumed in the Court of Mr. R. E. Jack, Sessions Judge at Jorhat. The first witness examined was the widow of the deceased who said that the deceased and herself worked at Balijan. On a certain Monday she went to see her daughter at Baloojan and on the following Tuesday her husband also went there. From Baloojan her husband went to Okha accompanied by Gurbari and she came back home. At Balijan she heard from an Okha boy who was sent from Okha that her husband was dead. She then went to Okha where she found her husband lying dead and saw Kosturi sitting by him. Before they came to Balijan, they lived in Okha. The accused had assaulted her while she was pregnant. She was then taken to garden hospital and treated for more than two months. She could not say if her husband complained to the police about this incident. After the assault they came away to Balijan about two years ago.

The Haziramoherer of Balijan tea estate was then examined. He said that the deceased was known in Balijan as Satyahagei and was the garden chowkidar for about two years and was at Okha.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The doctor of the garden was then called. He said he was asked by the accused to see the dead body of a coolie and to ascertain the cause of his death. He saw the dead body. He did not examine the body. Kusturi said to him that she came there from the fields and that she found her brother lying dead there. He could not ascertain the cause of the death. As he was coming back from the place he saw the accused going there who asked him if he could ascertain the cause of the man's death. He related to him what he saw on the body. The Sahib then came away and he saw him going down towards Golaghat by motor. He never saw Mr. Beattie ever taking a leather chabuk in his hand nor did he see him at any time assault Telhoo with it. Asked by the jury witness said he never saw the Manager giving any coolie any form of corporal punishment for absenting from work.

Sub-Inspector Smith was then examined. He said that accused came to the thana at Golaghat about 6 p.m. and made a report that coolie named Telhoo was lying dead in his garden with some injuries and his statement was then taken down by the officer in charge who instituted a case of unnatural death. Then they both motored to Okha at about 7 p.m. Mithoo came with the manager of the Balijan Tea Estate and lodged a complaint that his father was lying dead in Okha being beaten by the accused. His statement was taken down.

The next witness examined was the Civil Surgeon, Mr. P. Bose.—A. P.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 23.

The members of this Club celebrated the Feast of its patron, St. Martin, by a High Mass at St. Peter's Church, Bandra yesterday, after which the 28th Annual General Meeting was held at the Club Hall for the transaction of the following business:—(1) Adoption of the Report and statement of Account; (2) Election of office bearers and appointment of auditors; and any other business placed before the meeting by the chairman.

When the St. Martin's Club was started in Bandra it was understood that it would be the refuge of houseless and helpless orphans, but from the day the opening ceremony was performed up to now nothing of such philantropic work is noticeable, the Club building being used for balls, dances, soirees and other convivial and hilarious purposes.

DUTY OF SANATAN HINDUS.

EXCLUSIVENESS BETWEEN HINDUS & SIKHS DEPLORED.

LAHORE, Nov. 21.

In his presidential address to-night which he delivered in Hindi the Maharajah of Dholpur, president of the Third Punjab Sanatan Dharma Conference, after referring in feeling terms to the death of Queen Alexandra, congratulated the Sanatan Hindus of the Punjab on their religious awakening and on their efforts in organising the Hindus on proper religious lines. The present age was an age of Sangathan said the Maharajah and he asked the Hindus to organise themselves in order to propagate ancient Indian culture, protect and reform temples and places of worship and elevate the depressed classes and not to allow them to be converted to other religions and faiths. His Highness laid great stress on cow protection and lamented the continued decrease of cows in India.

He expressed great disapointment at the recent separatist movement of exclusiveness between the Hindus and the Sikhs of the Punjab and said that the Gurus had organised the Sikh community for the preservation and protection of the Hindu community from the attacks of others and that the religion of the Sikhs was not distinct and separate from ancient sanatan Hinduism.

He regretted that there were no properly constituted sanatana dharma provincial councils in other parts of India except the Punjab. In conclusion he asked the Sanathan Hindus not to lose their religion led away by the excitement of political or other agitation. Compromise was possible in all secular and non-religious matters said the Maharajah but in matters religious the injunctions and laws made by ancient Rishis must remain supreme unchanged and unalterable.—A. P.

SHOCKING MURDER AT KURLA.

REMARKABLE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 20.

It will be remembered as reported in the "Chronicle" at the time, that on the 16th ultimo, in the evening, the dead body of an elderly man, of ordinary built, was found in an out-of-the way field at Kurla. Although a large crowd of people viewed the body no one could identify the same. Consequently the Suburban Police circulated details of about the case in their "Gazette" to the Bombay Police. Death was found to be undoubtedly the result of a brutal outrage, for the neck had been cut from ear to ear in a manner that did not admit of the theory of suicide.

Subsequently a Parsi gentleman, residing at the Wellington Mews at Colaba, reported to the local police on the 20th October that his coachman Dasai Manoo, a Bhaia of the Juswala caste, was missing from his stables since the night of 15th October. The Coloba Police having already read the abovementioned news in the "Gazette" communicated with the Suburban Police with the result that the dead body was definitely recognised to be that of the missing coachman. Three suspects were also picked out at Colaba by the Bombay Police.

Now it had so happened that on the night of 15th October, a Jemadar of the Kurla Police, while going on his night rounds saw three Jaswallas, namely, Bechandran Din, Harbaran, and Jagroo Jaipal at the Kurla Railway Station so late in the night as 12.15 suspecting something wrong from the look of the men and the lateness of the hour the policeman took the men to the Kurla Police Station where they were set free the next morning, there being nothing incriminating found against them at the time. But when these three men were again seen by certain Kurla constables at the Colaba Police Station in the course of investigation, the latter immediately recognised them as the men whom they had detained for investigation on the night of the 15th Oct. the night of the alleged murder. It is said that no sooner the Kurla constables confronted the suspects the latter confoundedly collapsed and one of them died on the third day of his arrest while he was in the magisterial custody at Kurla.

The two surviving suspects are now being tried for murder by Mr. Deo, First Class Magistrate, Kurla.

The prosecution case is that the two accused, together with their deceased accomplice Jagroo Jaipal under false pretenses took their victim from Bombay to Kurla at about 8 p.m. on the night of 15th October and then lured him to the secluded place where they committed the brutal deed.

Mr. Gosavi, the Police Prosecutor, is conducting the prosecution while Mr. V. T. Datar is defending the accused.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless age-long nights, a few doses of

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restores tranquility to the overwrought nervous system and ensures calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

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ELECTRIC BUTTONS

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Price—Rs. 4 for one set. (3).
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Other Preparations:—
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Write now.—**CAPTAIN WATCH Co.**
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You get quick relief from painful Sprains, Strains and Bruises with Sloan's Liniment. Lay on gently a little Sloan's—instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work—congestion is dispersed—swelling reduced—and the pain goes with amazing rapidity.

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"SLOAN'S GAVE GREAT RELIEF"

Mr. J. Thacker, St. Patrick's House, St. Paul's Road, Peterboro' writes:—"I had a fall and badly bruised and sprained my knee. I tried nearly everything without effect, but after using Sloan's Liniment, I found great relief. There is no thing better than Sloan's Liniment."

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No rubbing—apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

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The Joy of Life.

The children love a romp with Mother! She is always so jolly and bright, and could chase them all day without ever getting tired.

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The children take it too! Half the quantity that Mother takes is enough for them. Kruschen Salts clear the body of all impurities, correct constipation, and make headaches and tiredness disappear as if by magic.

Try it. Learn the daily Kruschen habit, and you will know the secret of joyous health. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts to-day.

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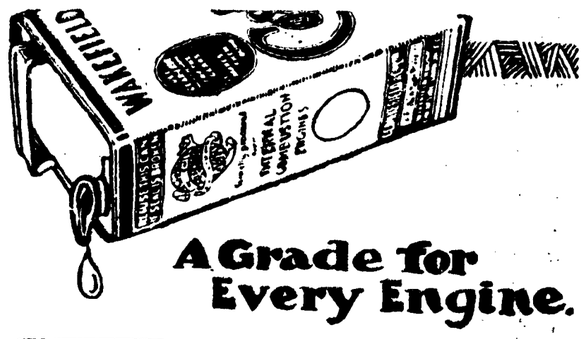

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PROPOSED COLONY AT URAN

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME.

Under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, a public meeting of Parsis was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Framji J. Bilia, Civil Engineer, in connection with the proposed scheme for the colonisation of Uran by the Parsis.

Mr. Bilia in his preliminary remarks, in supporting the proposed scheme (which, as was stated in the course of the proceedings was first proposed by him long before Mr. Banaji thought of it) asked his co-religionists to take it to heart and make it a success, overcoming all difficulties, as it would prove a great boon to the community. If some *cutcha* roads or streets of Uran required to be made *pucca*, each of them would require a few thousands of rupees, and if an appeal was made he was sure some of his wealthy co-religionists would donate the necessary funds for the purpose and the roads so made would be named after the names the donors suggested.

Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel then spoke on the "Merits and Demerits" of the scheme. He said he had been approached by Mr. Banaji in the matter and requested to give it his earnest attention. He agreed to do that, and studied the scheme. He personally visited Uran more than once lately to find out for himself its *pros* and *cons*. Speaking first on its defects—as they appeared to him—he said that Mr. Banaji had omitted to do the most important thing which should have been done in the initial stage of the scheme, viz. to get proper admeasurements of the land which was proposed to be colonised, to get plans and sketches of the roads, huts etc., ready made to enable even laymen to have some definite idea of what the proposed colony was, to enable them to decide one way or the other. That had not been done. But, he admitted, Mr. Banaji was not to blame for that serious omission for the preparation of such plans and estimates etc. would require thousands of rupees which a man of moderate means that Mr. Banaji was, could not spend for the purpose. Then again Uran had no wharf. Without a wharf passengers had to undergo considerable difficulty in getting to Uran in small boats after alighting from steamers. The difficulty was all the greater in the monsoon when the sea was rough, and specially on a few days every year—about 5 or 6—in the monsoon when the sea was very rough. There was a land route also from Bombay to reach Uran, viz. from the Mumbra Station of the G. I. P. Ry. (near Thana), but it would take two hours for each journey i.e. for horse for going and returning hence that route was out of question. He emphasised the importance of having a wharf, first and foremost, at Uran, before launching on the scheme. He would consider any one who advocated the starting of the scheme without first erecting a wharf as an inmate of Bedlam (or, better, Yerrowda).

REDEEMING FEATURES OF SCHEME

Barring this stumbling block, there were manly redeeming features in the scheme. He had lived in Uran for about 15 days in the dark days of the plague in Bombay, nearly 30 years ago, and he had found its climate very bracing. Uran had many wells, water of which was very good. Vegetables and other necessities of life could be had in plenty and at rates cheaper than those of Bombay. In his interview with Mr. Abbott, the Collector of Kolaba, who was wholeheartedly in sympathy with the movement and who had promised to all that he could to get Government support to construct a wharf etc. he (the speaker) broached the subject of the health of Uran and enquired if there was truth in the allegation that Uran was malarious. Mr. Abbott admitted that it was so, but said that the reason for that was due to the too many wells in Uran, in the old "distilleries" etc. which were now not used, and so some of the wells were a happy breeding "ground" for the mosquitoes. But if these wells which were hotbeds of mosquitoes were filled up they would banish from Uran's shores that dreaded disease. Mr. Abbott had said, in the interview, that Uran had its Municipality which would look to the provision of roads, lighting etc. so there was no need for the promoters of the scheme to provide pucca roads themselves, as was suggested by the President of the meeting. He appealed to the audience to make the Scheme a success.

Mr. Banaji then spoke at length. He reminded his co-religionists that they were the descendants of a noble race which in days gone by, had done many brave deeds. The world knew of the heroic deeds of Rustim and Xerxes and Darius etc. of ancient Iran. Thus true Kyanian blood was coursing in their veins and it did not become the descendants of such worthy rulers and heroes to shrink from such a good scheme. If they could not go to Uran—a distance of 3 miles from Bombay—they could never go to Iran. In these days when the burden of heavy rents was crushing many a Parsi family, the proposed colony, in which timber houses could be erected, on lands bought from 4 to 8 annas a yard, could prove a blessing to the community as colonists there would get decent accommodation on rents varying from 10 to 20 or so and amid ideal surroundings. The scheme not only would provide housing accommodation to the poor and middle-class tenants, but they could rightly make and boast of Uran as a town of their own.

Mr. Manock Dadachanji, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair, said that it would be far better if the critics and fault finders of the scheme (as well as of other schemes and activities of Parsi Mandals) instead of resorting to the wrecking and destructive tactics themselves did something towards the scheme or activities of the Mandals.

Mr. Banaji then gave an interesting exhibition of pictures of American garden cottages with the aid of magic lantern slides, which showed decent timber cottages of different capacities, viz. one containing, 4 rooms costing about Rs. 2,500, and another of 6 rooms costing about Rs. 5,400. One slide showed a certain sanatorium in America where all cottages, outhouses etc. were built of timber. Another slide showed a cottage built of concrete, built by a Parsi Contractor, in British E. Africa, which also would cost about Rs. 4,000 to 5,000.

The audience was regaled by Mr. Framroj Shroff with the "Uran March," also with the "Zoroastrian and other marches," with the help of a Parsi orchestra.

It is understood an influencial committee will soon be formed to further the scheme with all possible despatch.

"A DANGEROUS GAME."

CABINET SHIELDING LAW-BREAKERS.

MR. MACDONALD'S CONDEMNATION

The action of the Director of Public Prosecutions in withdrawing the charge of larceny against four members of the British National Fascisti who stole a van containing 8,000 copies of the "Daily Herald" was the subject of widespread public comment in mail week.

"This most disgraceful procedure," declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party, "makes it impossible now to say that the Government, which presumably instructed the Public Prosecutor, has got the least regard for justice. I regard the whole affair as outrageous."

This emphatic declaration of Mr. MacDonald, given above, was endorsed by prominent leaders in the Labour Movement, says the "Daily Herald."

Mr. Philip Snowden, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labour Government, said, "It might be a good thing for you to organise a raid on the "Morning Post" and see what would happen.

"Apart from the political aspect, it is an outrage that there should be such a travesty of justice.

"I think," concluded Mr. Snowden, "that the whole thing is perefctly scandalous."

The comment made by Mr. Ben Turner, president of the National Union of Textile Workers, was: "It is a dangerous game they are playing It may end us, but it is more likely to end them."

CHALLENGE TO LAW.

Mr. C. T. Cramp industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said that the committing of acts of brigandage in the 20th century, apparently with the connivance of constituted authority, was very discouraging to those who were endeavouring to preserve constitutional action.

"In view of the Government's attitude towards the Fascists," remarked Mr. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, "it can only be assumed that the Communist prosecutions will now be dropped."

Mr. Ben Tillett said:—"By encouraging this sort of behaviour, the authorities are challenging the law against violence."

Mr. Citrine, acting general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, remarked.

"Force begets force, and unless the activities of the Fascists are curtailed a dangerous situation may be created."

A LEGAL OPINION.

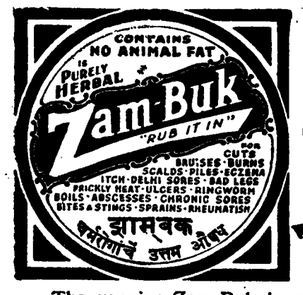
A very valuable opinion, under the circumstances, is that of Mr. Holford Knight, the well-known barrister, who says:—

"The magistrate correctly described the incident when he said the Director of Public Prosecutions was 'extremely lenient' in the withdrawal of the charge of larceny against these men.

"The evidence was that the defendants forcibly seized the property of the "Daily Herald" with the object of depriving the lawful possessor of its control. If this is not consistent with an intention to deprive a person of his property, the settled practice of the courts is a succession of blunders. The "fact" of the intention should be found by the jury and not by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

"I think that a lamentable error of judgment has taken place."

"It must be considered whether the attention of Parliament should be called to the matter. At such a time as the present, when large sections of the public are becoming increasingly, disturbed at the vacillation of the law, confidence in the absolute impartiality of justice is essential to public tranquillity."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